Pittsburgh Gazette.

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VOLUME LXXXII.---NO. 3. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1867. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CITY ITEMS.

Read and Profit.

Colgate's Toilet Soaps—at 85 Market street.
Low prices—at 85 Market street.
Elegant perfumery—at 85 Market street.
Low prices—at 85 Market street.
California Wines—at 85 Market street.
Low prices—at 85 Market street.
Pure Old Rye Whisky—at 85 Market street.
Low prices—at 85 Market street.
Pure Inodorous Glycerine—85 Market street.
Low prices—at 85 Market street.
Best English Soda Ash—at 85 Market street.
Low prices—at 85 Market street.
The Finest Indigo—at 85 Market street.
Low prices—at 85 Market street.
Garrett & Son's Scotch Snuff—85 Market street.
Low prices—at 85 Market street.
Pure Pine Tar—at 85 Market street.
Low prices—at 85 Market street.
English and Scotch Ales—at 85 Market street.
Low prices—at 85 Market street.
Petroleum, Toilet Soaps—at 85 Market street.
McClarran & McKennan, Druggists.
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85 Market street. 85 Market street.
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At the World's Fair

In London, 1862, the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine received the highest award—all the Machines of Europe and America in competition. This award has always been made wherever exhibited. You will make no mistake in ordering one as a holiday gift to wife, sister or friend. They can be purchased only at Sumner & Co's., 27 Fifth street.

Within Thirty Days.

Many will be *out of employment*, and soon *without credit*. By a small investment in "Liming's Improved Stove Damper" you will ensure a *lucrative business* for months to come. Call and see it at 11 Fifth street.

Drugs and Medicines.

Doctors' prescriptions carefully prepared at half the usual price, at Fulton's Drug Store, opposite Postoffice.

You Can Buy

Foreign Liquors of all kinds at Joseph S. Finch's Distillery, No. 189, 191, 193 and 195 First street, Pittsburgh.

The Best Article

Of Still and Sparkling Catawba Wine in the city is to be had at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 81 Market street.

You Can Buy

98 per cent. Alcohol at Joseph S. Finch's.

You Can Buy

New Hops at Joseph S. Finch's.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The Kentucky Legislature assembled at Frankfort yesterday. No quorum present.

Returns from twenty-three conferences of the Southern Methodist Church show that the proposition to change the name of the Church is defeated.

The Supreme Court of Ohio met at Columbus yesterday.

General Magruder, late of the Confederate army, has arrived in New York from Mexico.

The Southwest Pacific Railroad Company has forwarded instructions to their contractors to increase their force fifteen hundred men on the work of construction west of the Gasconado river.

Washington specials to the New York papers pretend to state the mission of the United States steamer Don, with Assistant Secretary Seward and Admiral Porter on board. The *Herald* says she is bound to St. Thomas, which Island Mr. Seward is to purchase for a United States Naval Depot. The *Times* says the destination is Hayti, and the Bay of Samana is to be purchased for a naval station.

The correspondence between Governor Wells, of Louisiana, and General Sheridan, is published. Wells, it appears, requested Sheridan to enforce General Grant's order, No. 10, and punish the rioters by military commission. General Sheridan replied that he would when he thought necessary.

It is believed that the bill establishing a Government Postal Telegraph to New York will become a law. The House Postoffice Committee are nearly or quite unanimous for it.

John G. Ryan, who who was arrested at Memphis some eighteen months since, on suspicion of being Surratt, is seeking damages for false imprisonment.

The Bostonians propose to aid the suffering men and women of the Cretans.

In the case of a Jewish tobacco dealer, who kept his store open on Sunday, and was prosecuted therefor, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that he was not amenable for doing business on the Christian Sabbath when he had already kept the Jewish Sabbath.

The Missouri Legislature was organized yesterday by the election of all the radical caucus candidates. Mr. Bonham, of Andrew county, is President of the Senate, and Mr. Harlan Speaker of the House. The Governor's Message will be delivered to-day.

Fire Warden of Memphis reports eleven fires during the month of December. Damage $38,100; insurance, $20,000.

The Delaware Legislature was organized on Wednesday, and Gov. Saulsbury's message was read yesterday. It discusses State matters in general, but deprecates the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. He thinks its rejection is demanded by every consideration of justice, patriotism and humanity.

From advices received it appears that the troops massacred near Fort Phil Kearney did not make the attack, but were surprised by the Indians. The attack was made before day light. The Cheyennes and Sioux are said to have combined for a war against the whites.

The Senate of New York has ratified the Constitutional Amendment.

GENERAL NEWS.

—St. Domingo is developing its industry.

—The Danes refuse to become Prussians.

—Salt Lake City is infested with gamblers.

—Forty-five Popes have been exiled from Rome.

—John Bright is accused of Americanizing England.

—The orthodox Jews in New York propose to erect a college.

—A Milwaukee butcher found a live mud-turtle in a cow's stomach.

—A Buffalo revenue collector, sues for $300,000 his share of confiscated goods.

—Stephen Girard's estate yielded $100,000 last year and will soon support 1200 orphans.

—Stephens failed to offer the city of Dublin as a "Christmas gift" to the Irish Republic.

—President Juarez gave a grand ball when he took farewell leave of the ladies of Chihuahua.

—Two-thirds of the thirty thousand women in New York who are dependent on daily labor for support are now out of employment.

—Mrs General Williams, (formerly Mrs. S. A. Douglas,) is among the observed of all observers in Washington society just now.

—Russia is again announced as making extensive war preparations—a proceeding that Austria and Turkey are very much distressed at, as it bothers them no good.

—The Scientific estimates that twenty tons of postage stamps were used last year—or by superficial measurement forty-eight and a half square miles of paper.

—A lively time in Petersburg last week for the purpose of purchasing her wedding trousseau, and while there also purchased a tombstone to be placed over the grave of her late husband. The old and the new love.

—"Shall ladies have votes?" asked a stump speaker. "Certainly," replied a strong-minded woman in the audience. "Is woman made only to sew on buttons? And, if she is, is it against the law of nature to turn away the needle from the pole?"

—The trial of George W. Gayle, the Alabamian charged with inciting the murder of the late lamented Lincoln, by an advertisement offering a reward for his body, has been commenced in Montgomery, but continued to the next term of the Court.

—The reason for a beautiful Chicago wife deserting her neglectful husband is that he had often preached other men's sermons as his own, and that she felt sadly disappointed at not finding her husband so brilliant, intellectually, as she had supposed prior to their marriage.

—A young man in New York left his wife at a friend's house, remarking that he would return soon. Husband did not make his appearance. Wife became alarmed. Search was made to discover his whereabouts, but no tidings could be obtained. The other morning she was received a telegram from New Orleans that her husband was in that city. It appears he went on board a New Orleans steamer to see how she looked and while on board she sailed.

River Telegrams.

CAIRO, ILL., Jan. 3.—Weather clear. Thermometer 32. The river fell three inches. Business good.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—The weather continues exceedingly disagreeable. The landing is ever crowded with cotton and other products. The river is rising. Arrived—Wild Wagoner, from Louisville. Departures—John H. Grosbeck, for Cincinnati.

LOUISVILLE, January 3.—Navigation is still suspended, and the ice is still running heavy. The river is falling fast, with five feet in the falls and canal.

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NEW ORLEANS, January 3.—Snow fell last night to the depth of two inches. This is the first heavy snow storm since 1857.

FIRST EDITION.

ONE O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATE NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

[*By the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.*]

Special Dispatches to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 3, 1867.

SENATE.—The joint resolutions ratifying the Constitutional Amendment were made the special order of Thursday next.

The act defining the time and manner of electing United States Senators, was passed. It provides that the election shall take place on the 15th inst.

HOUSE.—The following bills were passed, under a suspension of the rules:

To authorize the borough of Hollidaysburg to pay ten per cent. interest on moneys to be borrowed for the erection of water works in that borough.

To repeal the act allowing Collectors in Philadelphia, to charge five per cent. commission on delinquent taxes.

To exempt Beaver Cemetery Association from taxation.

To grant Nancy Welerver, relict of a revolutionary soldier, an annuity of one hundred dollars.

To include Centre county in an act regulating the fees of the District Attorney of Bradford county.

Regulating the drainage of roads in Delaware county.

To authorize the raising of money in the borough of Tidioute, Warren county, for the erection of a school-house.

Authorizing elections by proxy in the Farmers and Merchants' Insurance Company of York.

Resolutions were passed authorizing the publication, in the *Daily Record*, of S. B. Bates' report to the Governor on the military history of the State.

Authorizing the printing of eight thousand copies of the Adjutant General's report in addition to the number now authorized by law.

The House adjourned until Tuesday, January 8, at 3 P. M.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable and Mail Steamer.

SPAIN SENDING IRON CLADS TO THE PACIFIC.

Indignation in Paris at American Diplomacy.

PLAN OF THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.

[*By the Cable.*]

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 2.—The steamship City of New York arrived this afternoon and sailed for Liverpool.

SAILING OF STEAMERS.

COWES, Jan. 2.—To-day the steamship Bremen sailed for New York. Among the passengers were some of the American yachtsmen.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

MADRID, Jan. 2.—The steamer Tornado, captured some months ago off the coast of Spain, on suspicion of being a privateer, has been condemned as lawful prize.

Four iron clads will be sent to the Pacific.

SUCCESS OF THE TURKS IN CRETE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 3.—The Porte has received news from Western Crete, stating that a heavy battle was fought between the Turkish army and the Cretans, which resulted in a general defeat of the latter. Two hundred Cretans were killed and the whole army fled in disorder to the sea, where the greater number of the remnant embarked on vessels for safety.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 3—*Evening.*—Consols closed at 90¾ for money. U. S. 5-20's, 73½; Erie 46½; Illinois Central, 85½.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3—*Evening.*—The Cotton market continued firm and moderately active during the day, the sales reaching 15,000 bales of middling uplands at 15½d, per pound. The sales for the week are three-fourths of a cent with a slight upward tendency.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3—*Evening.*—The Produce market is unchanged. Rice is firm with an upward tendency.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 1.—*Noon*—Sales of cotton to-day, 8,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2.—Sales of cotton to-day 20,000 bales.

[*By the Mail Steamer China.*]

MR. SEWARD'S DIPLOMACY.

PARIS, December 22.—The diplomatic documents relative to the Mexican question, recently published, have produced a painful impression upon all classes. Their tone is considered discortenous in the extreme, and surprise is felt that the French Emperor and his Ministers have left passages unnoticed. The last dispatch of Mr. Seward is regarded as deliberately offensive. It proves to the French people that they are contest with subjecting them to the humiliations of deviating from Mexico, the United States wish to insult them.

The *Journal des Debats* says that it has received a translation of the transatlantic dispatch, sent on the 23d of November, to the French Government, complaining of the delay in the embarkation of the first detachment of French troops. The *Debats* says: "We do not know whether the text of the document be correct or not. All that we discover is, that the President, in disaccord with the American nation, seeks to regain popularity by violence of language."

THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—The Federal Constitution, under discussion in the Germanic Conference, embraces questions of commerce and navigation. The Confederate Council and the representatives of the nation are to exercise legislative power. The crown of Prussia will direct the Confederation. The Federal power will declare war, conclude treaties and appoint ambassadors. The King of Prussia is to be supreme commander of the forces on land and sea, and is authorized to make preparations for war. The harbors of Kiel and Fadhe are declared Federal ports of war.

MATTERS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 22.—The Queen of Spain has offered to reappoint General O'Donnell Chief of the Cabinet, but the latter will not accept the position unless he is authorized to convoke the constituent corte to remodel the government.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Congressional Investigating Committee—160 Witnesses Examined—2000 Pages of Testimony Taken—A Soldier Murdered—Sickness of Foreign Visitors.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—The Congressional Committee did not leave until to-night on their return, being detained to inquire into the alleged Custom-house frauds. The result was highly complimentary to Collector Kellogg, as the testimony exonerated him from all blame. No charge of fraud or official maleasance. Wife became alarmed. Search was made to discover his whereabouts, but no tidings could be obtained. The other morning she was received a telegram from New Orleans that her husband was in that city. It appears he went on board a New Orleans steamer to see how she looked and while on board she sailed.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Wade's Account of his Visit South.

THE MYSTERIOUS MISSION TO HAYTI.

An Important Test Case in the Supreme Court.

ARE THE REBEL STATES IN OR OUT OF THE UNION?

Gen. Grant Opposes an Increase of the Army.

PLAN TO DIVIDE TEXAS INTO FOUR TERRITORIES.

Interview Between Grant and Stanton

WASHINGTON, January 3, 1867.

WHAT SENATOR WADE SAYS OF THE SOUTH.

Most of the Congressional excursionists were in their seats to-day. Mr. Wade was surrounded by Senators, asking about his present status, and how much demoralized he had become by his Southern tour. Mr. Wade said he was most kindly and courteously treated; he said he had talked to Southern people plainer than he had ever spoken in the Senate.

A MISSION TO HAYTI.

Fred Seward's mission is to Hayti, to establish a naval station in the Bay of Samana.

AN IMPORTANT TEST CASE.

It is positively affirmed that a test case, as to whether Alabama is a State in the Union, will be decided by the Supreme Court in the affirmative.

ADMISSION OF SOUTHERN STATES.

The Committee on Reconstruction will, it is understood, report against the proposition offering to southern states admission without further condition, on the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment.

THE REORGANIZATION OF TEXAS.

A joint resolution, submitted to the House to-day, provides for four territorial governments for the late State of Texas, to be called Brazonia, Braus, Sabine, and Lincoln, to be organized on the principle of other territories. The public lands of the State to be declared the property of the United States.

GEN. GRANT OPPOSES AN INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

The Secretary of War communicated to the House to-day the report of General Grant relative to the protection of overland routes and the necessity for an increase of the regular army. General Grant does not think any force would prevent occasional inroads of Indians, and opposes an increase of the army.

THE EXCURSIONISTS THANKFUL.

The Congressional Excursionists, after their arrival here this morning, held a meeting and passed a series of resolutions, returning thanks to the authorities and citizens of the several Southern cities in which they had been entertained.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

The Arkansas delegation had an agreeable interview with the President to-day. To-morrow they will meet the Cabinet and General Grant. They have no propositions to make and no authority to accept any.

CHARGES AGAINST THE INDIAN OFFICE.

Mr. Bogy, Commissioner of the Indian Bureau, claims that the charges against him were made by foreign importers, because he made awards exclusively for American goods.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Among the recommendations of Commissioner Wells are a reduction of the present general tax of five per cent. on the products and sales of manufacturing industry to three per cent., and of corresponding reduction in specific taxes levied on analagous branches of industry; the removal of all direct internal taxes now levied upon the production of bar, plate and sheet iron, and of such additional taxes as are yet levied upon the elements of the manufacture of steel; a reduction of tax of manufactured tobacco to one dollar—now—and of sugar refiners to one and a half or one per cent.; and the entire removal of the internal revenue tax upon the manufacture of salt.

EFFECT OF THE RECENT DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

General Grant had an interview with Secretary Stanton on Wednesday upon the effect of the recent decision of the Supreme Court upon Military Commissioners. It renders the Freedmen's Bureau and civil rights bills nullities, and while is is allowed to stand orders will be issued to prevent any conflict of authority under it.

It is anticipated that some highly important legislation, which has been passed, will be overruled by the decisions of the Supreme Court on representation cases before that tribunal.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Recruiting for the Army—State Finances—Fires—A Heavy Libel Suit.

LOUISVILLE, January 3.—A company for the Ninth United States Cavalry went to New Orleans to-day on the steamer Allee.

General Christian has received instructions from General Sheridan to recruit the Forty-first United States Infantry, and the work has been commenced.

There are nearly two millions of dollars in the State Treasury.

W. W. Morris & Co's. cotton store was burned this evening. The loss is fifteen thousand dollars, which is covered by insurance.

Smith & Wybrant, photographers on the second story, lost several hundred dollars.

L. Kalisky has sued the Memphis *Argus and Commercial* for twenty-five thousand dollars damages, for publishing a statement that he had set fire his store.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Men Furnished by Ohio During the War—Health of the City—Fire at Canton, Indiana—The Weather.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.—The annual report of the Adjutant General of Ohio shows that the State furnished 10,311 men in excess of all calls by the Government during the war. The total war expenses of the State was $6,867,000.

The total number of deaths in this city during the month of December was 304, including 17 of cholera.

A fire at Canelton, Indiana, on Sunday last, destroyed property valued at $35,000.

The steamer Wangatuck, which was sunk in the Mississippi river on Saturday, was owned here. The boat was valued at $12,000; insured for $26,000.

The weather continues cold, and navigation is still suspended. Thermometer, at 9 A. M., 16 deg.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Adoption of the Amendment by the Senate—Views on Reconstruction—Suffrage Without Distinction of Sex or Color.

CINCINNATI, January 3.—The Ohio Senate adopted the Constitutional Amendment to-day—yeas 21, nays 12.

A resolution requesting the Ohio Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against the admission of any part of the territory lately in rebellion, until a sufficient number of States have adopted the Constitutional Amendment, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

In the House, a resolution to amend the Constitution of Ohio so as to confer the elective franchise, without distinction of sex or color, was ordered to be printed.

The Excise Law in New York—Aid for Mexico—Impeachment Rumors in the Gold Market.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Superintendent Kenedy has ordered the strict enforcement of the Excise law, which has been so long in abeyance.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Low resigned the Presidency of that body. A resolution was offered recommending the President and Congress to strengthen the Republican Government of Mexico by temporary aid, naval and military, after the departure of the French. The resolution was tabled.

Great excitement prevailed in the Gold room to-day over the report that the President is to be impeached. Gold rose rapidly for a few minutes, but subsequently receded.

—It appears that during 1866 there were 85 railway accidents in the United States, in which lives were lost, and in them 115 persons were killed and 607 wounded. This is a great improvement over 1865, when there were 193 railroad accidents, in which 333 persons were killed and 1427 wounded; and it exhibits a less number of killed and wounded by such accidents than I insist upon going on with the consideration of the bill. This is to enable the legal men in those States, as far as I could discriminate them, to form Governments and put them into loyal hands that they may protect themselves from the outrages that speak of. Not one of our Generals commanding departments in States lately in rebellion dare swear, on penalty of his office, to attempt to enforce the laws of the country. One of the most atrocious murderers that was ever let loose upon a community, "Dr. Watson," has been released on a decision, therefore, that for these reasons, it becomes the more necessary that we should promptly take measures to put a stop to these horrible and protect the loyal people of the South.

Mr. Stevens proceeded to read a written argument in support of his bill. He described the condition of affairs at the South, and said the country in which such a state of things could exist was not a true republic. Twenty years ago he had denounced our government as a despotism, because twenty millions of white men enslaved four millions of black. He pronounced it no nearer to a true Republic than it was then. The freedom of the press and the right of petition were dead letters, and he pronounced it no nearer to a true Republic than it was then. The freedom of the press and the right of petition were dead letters of the laws, but upon the power having the authority to enact them, and no government could be called free and loyal where the people to participate in the making and the execution of its laws. There were degrees in tyranny, and generally the larger the number of rulers the more cruel the despotism. Congress was bound by every consideration of honor and policy to protect the loyal people of the South. All obstacles standing in the way of such action must be removed. The President was Commander-in-Chief of the army. His office was like commander and he would be compelled to obey. He and his minions must learn that ours was not a government of kings and parasites, but a government of the people and that Congress was the people.

At the conclusion of Mr. Stevens' address, Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, offered a substitute for the bill of Mr. Stevens. It was ordered printed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the President's message.

Mr. Orth, who had been entitled to the floor, he yielded to Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who made an elaborate speech, criticising in detail the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. He said the policy of rapid contraction, and the attempt at an early resumption of specie payments, would end in bankruptcy of individuals and States, and possibly of the National Government itself.

Mr. Pike, of Maine, next addressed the House and protested against Congress pledging itself to admit representatives from the Southern States, ratifying the Constitutional amendment. He wished to judge of each case separately, and if they treated the freedmen properly they would vote for their admission; but they gave no indications of it. The only plan left them, in his opinion, was to take one of two Stands—both unsatisfactory—governments founded on universal suffrage.

Mr. Holmes, of New York, also addressed the House in an elaborate speech on Reconstruction of the Southern States.

Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to this House what progress has been made at the surveys of the Rock and Illinois rivers, ordered at the last session of this Congress, and the names of the officers to whom said surveys have been entrusted.

On motion, the House then adjourned until Friday, at twelve o'clock.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS,

(SECOND SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, January 3, 1867.

SENATE.

The tariff bill and report prepared by Commissioner Wells was laid before the Senate and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent the sale of persons into slavery as punishment. He called attention to a case of this kind in Maryland. Adopted.

Mr. Johnson presented a memorial from the citizens of Louisiana for assistance to repair levees. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Sumner presented a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if further legislation is necessary to prevent the enslavement of Indians in New Mexico, or any system of peonage. Mr. Sumner said it was carried to a very great extent, and United States officers were guilty of it. Referred.

The Nebraska bill was laid over till Monday.

Mr. Trumbull moved to take up the resolution to reconsider the vote passing a bill to make an extra allowance to the Milwaukee and Rock River Canal Company, of Wisconsin, over and above the amount recommended by the Commissioner of the Land Office. After much discussion, the motion was not agreed to.

The bill to repeal the 13th section of the Confiscation bill was called up and postponed.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Commissioner Wells' revenue report was presented and referred.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year was made the special order for Monday.

Mr. Wentworth asked leave to introduce a resolution that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to report what measures can be taken to prevent the Supreme Court discharging the assassins of President Lincoln.

Mr. Kidridge objected.

The resolution of Mr. Hubbard that this House will not consent to pay for rebel property destroyed by the Union army during the rebellion, was laid over.

Mr. Paine, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill for the re-organization of the militia in the states and Territories. It provides that all able bodied citizens over eighteen shall be enrolled within sixty days from the passage of the bill; and also provides for a National Guard of two regiments in each Congressional district. Among qualifications is that of loyalty. The officers to be elected by the men, and commissioned by the Governors, the latter to exercise authority over the National guards, and to be empowered to call upon them to use any other troops, and no Governor shall exercise any authority over the troops. The bill also provides that the Congress may order the National guard into service to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, and also to aid in the execution of the laws in any State, and for the suppression of insurrection therein, at the request of the Legislature of such State. A refusal to serve subjects the party to penalty of imprisonment. It provides that the National Guard shall become part of the regular army in time of war. The bill was referred.

Mr. Bunny introduced a joint resolution, which was referred, that the Committee on Territories be instructed to establish four territorial governments for the so-called State of Texas. The preamble recites that the inhabitants forfeited all their rights by rebellious conduct. They and all other lawless acts and outrages of Union men and freedmen, have justly earned a name suggestive of a penal colony of the worst kind. The bill provides that all sales of land by heretofore disloyal persons shall be null and void.

The House then proceeded to other business, when, on motion of Mr. Stevens, on April 20th, from the Joint Select Committee on Reconstruction, to inquire into the condition of the States lately in insurrection, their full political rights, the question being on the sub-titute proposed to-day by Mr. Stevens on the 19th of December, 1866.

Mr. Stevens moved to amend the third section by taking the power to appoint Election Commissioners for districts lately in rebellion, from Congress, and giving it to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and also to provide that this shall not be done or be proceeded with until final action. I desire, as early as possible, this House should come to a determination as to the conditions on which the rebel States. This becomes more and more necessary every day, and the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States has rendered immediate action on the Congress upon the question of establishing governments in the rebel States absolutely indispensable. This decision, although not so infamous as the Dred Scott decision, is yet far more dangerous and disastrous in its operations. It holds that all the statutes of the loyal men of this country. That decision has taken away even protection in every one of the rebel States, from every loyal man, black or white, who resides there. That decision has unsheathed the dagger of the rebel assassin, and put it to the throat of every loyal man who dares to go there. I, therefore—now hereafter, a loyal union man. If the doctrine of that decision be true, then never were any men in such terrible peril as the loyal men of the South, white and black, whether originally resident there or having gone from the North. Mr. Speaker, the times requires Congress to do something to protect those people from the barbarous hordes who are daily murdering them and putting them under bonds, hundreds and thousands of colored people; unless Congress proceed at once to take means for their protection. I ask you and every man in this House to look back a few years, and see the just censure of the world for our negligence—for our cowardice—for our seeming want of ability to go on. Fifty dollars, gentlemen that I insist upon going on with the consideration of the bill. This is to enable the legal men in those States, as far as I could discriminate them, to form Governments and put them into loyal hands that they may protect themselves from the outrages that speak of. Not one of our Generals commanding departments in States lately in rebellion dare swear, on penalty of his office, to attempt to enforce the laws of the country. One of the most atrocious murderers that was ever let loose upon a community, "Dr. Watson," has been released on a decision, therefore, that for these reasons, it becomes the more necessary that we should promptly take measures to put a stop to these horrible and protect the loyal people of the South.

Mr. Stevens proceeded to read a written argument in support of his bill. He described the condition of affairs at the South, and said the country in which such a state of things could exist was not a true republic. Twenty years ago he had denounced our government as a despotism, because twenty millions of white men enslaved four millions of black. He pronounced it no nearer to a true Republic than it was then. The freedom of the press and the right of petition were dead letters of the laws, but upon the power having the authority to enact them, and no government could be called free and loyal where the people to participate in the making and the execution of its laws. There were degrees in tyranny, and generally the larger the number of rulers the more cruel the despotism. Congress was bound by every consideration of honor and policy to protect the loyal people of the South. All obstacles standing in the way of such action must be removed. The President was Commander-in-Chief of the army. His office was like commander and he would be compelled to obey. He and his minions must learn that ours was not a government of kings and parasites, but a government of the people and that Congress was the people.

At the conclusion of Mr. Stevens' address, Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, offered a substitute for the bill of Mr. Stevens. It was ordered printed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the President's message.

Mr. Orth, who had been entitled to the floor, he yielded to Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who made an elaborate speech, criticising in detail the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. He said the policy of rapid contraction, and the attempt at an early resumption of specie payments, would end in bankruptcy of individuals and States, and possibly of the National Government itself.

Mr. Pike, of Maine, next addressed the House and protested against Congress pledging itself to admit representatives from the Southern States, ratifying the Constitutional amendment. He wished to judge of each case separately, and if they treated the freedmen properly they would vote for their admission; but they gave no indications of it. The only plan left them, in his opinion, was to take one of two Stands—both unsatisfactory—governments founded on universal suffrage.

Mr. Holmes, of New York, also addressed the House in an elaborate speech on Reconstruction of the Southern States.

Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to this House what progress has been made at the surveys of the Rock and Illinois rivers, ordered at the last session of this Congress, and the names of the officers to whom said surveys have been entrusted.

On motion, the House then adjourned until Friday, at twelve o'clock.

—It appears that during 1866 there were 85 railway accidents in the United States, in which lives were lost, and in them 115 persons were killed and 607 wounded. This is a great improvement over 1865, when there were 193 railroad accidents, in which 333 persons were killed and 1427 wounded; and it exhibits a less number of killed and wounded by such accidents than

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1867.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

In his annual message, transmitted to the Legislature on Wednesday last, Governor CURTIN occupied considerable space in the discussion of national matters. This discussion, on his part, was not irrelevant and intrusive, as some times happens in gubernatorial communications to legislative bodies. It became his duty to lay before the two Houses the Constitutional amendment, proposed by Congress at the late session. In discharging this obligation he naturally and properly availed himself of the occasion to recommend the Amendment to favorable consideration. His argument on the questions directly raised, do not contain any novel features, but are well put, and fully respond to the popular sentiment of the State as developed in the canvass which resulted in the election of Gen. GEARY as his successor.

But Governor CURTIN goes farther to deal with a cognate question, which is—What constitutes a valid ratification of an amendment to the Federal Constitution? He maintains that it is not essential to count the States which were concerned in the rebellion, and are still unrepresented in Congress. He contends that when the Amendment shall be assented to by three-quarters of all the States actually participating by representation in the government, it will be legally carried, and become part and parcel of the organic law. This is an advanced opinion, but we believe it to be the true one.

True, there are difficulties attending it. The Supreme Court may take a different view, and hold that three quarters of all the States are requisite to give validity to an Amendment. Courts are at all times beuind the spirit of the age, and have to be forced up to it. They are necessarily slow and conservative, representing antiquity, and finding wisdom in the graves of the fathers, and scarcely anywhere else. If that was the worst that could be said of them, with substantial reason, it would be comparatively a small matter. But every student of history knows full well that Courts have ever been the sturdiest instruments of reaction and of despotism. If there is an old abuse that has vitality enough left in it to marshall a following respectable in numbers and in social standing, they are sure to gravitate towards it lovingly. This was illustrated in the Dred Scott decision of the Federal Supreme Court, pronounced by Chief Justice Janey. There was no other branch of the Government; no political organization in the country; that would have gone so far to serve the devil. The same tendency yet inheres in that same bench, as is clearly indicated in the decision on the Indiana Conspiracy. Even Chief Justice Chase has become so far inoculated with the itch of the bench, in the short time he has had a seat on it, that he seems to have forgotten his common sense. Then, there are sinister whisperings of yet other decisions now incubating, and to be hatched as shall be needful to thwart the will of the nation and re-Instate the rebels in the fullness of their former power. It seems as if the rebellion is taking shelter behind the bench, and is likely to find itself more secure than behind the fortifications of Lee and Johnson.

By existing law the Secretary of State is directed to make proclamation of the ratification of an amendment. This is in order that there may official and formal announcement of so great a fact to all concerned. But nothing in that law meets the present case. When that law was enacted no States had incurred disabilities by rebellion; and it was not contemplated that any would. Hence the Secretary was not directed what States to count and what States to omit. Congress may be expected to remedy that defect, by passing a law providing that only the States represented in Congress shall be enumerated; that three-quarters of these shall be held to be sufficient; and that the Secretary of State, or some other official, shall proclaim the ratification complete when three-quarters of such States shall have actually given consent.

This will not make any difference in the course of the Supreme Court. Neither will the action of the Court make any difference in the action of the two Houses. Congress, in its own sphere, is independent, and will remain so. Each House will admit to seats, no matter what the Court may say, only such as it shall see fit; for each House is absolute judge of the qualifications of its members.

As Governor CURTIN came into office, keeping abreast of public opinion on all great questions, we are glad to see him go out displaying the same noble characteristic. The people have honored and trusted him, and he has not deceived them. Governor GEARY is soon to take the place Governor CURTIN will vacate. We have no misgivings as the line of policy he will adopt and pursue. He is on record, both by word and deed, and we doubt not will make good his commitments. He follows a man who has won golden opinions, not only in Pennsylvania, but wherever loyalty is held in repute. So long as he shall not trail the Republican banner in the dust, but shall bear it on high so that our triumphant host may gather about it, and follow it to new victories, will he challenge and receive the support of all who aided in his election.

MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

Upon the assassination of President LINCOLN the question was raised whether the persons implicated in that great offense could properly be tried by a Military Commission, or would have to be arranged before a civil tribunal. After a careful examination of the Constitution and the Laws the national authorities decided that the case was properly triable before a Court Martial, and one was ordered for that purpose, which did its work to the satisfaction of most loyal people. It is now announced that one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States has decided to issue a process for bringing before him the individuals who were convicted by that Commission of participating in the assassination, and sentenced to imprisonment at the Dry Tortugas. The inference is that the Judge holds the trial of these men to have been illegal.

Article five of Amendments to the Constitution, adopted in 1789, covers this case. It reads:

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, *except in cases arising in the land or naval forces*, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person be subject, for the same offences, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; *nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law*, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."

Whether the assassins of President LINCOLN were lawfully tried by a Military Commission depends on the precise meaning of one of the clauses of this article. It will be observed that it is not said a man must actually belong to the land or naval forces of the United States, to make him amenable to military tribunal. If that was the precise meaning of the words, then a rebel, found in arms against the government, could not be adjudged by a court martial, nor could a man belonging to another recognized nation with which we might be in collision, and who should violate the rules of civilized warfare. Such clearly, was not the intention of the article. The design manifestly was to make all offences against the war power of the government triable militarily, *and none others*.

The question, therefore, is, was the assassination of President LINCOLN "a case arising in the land or naval forces?" If, during WAR, a public enemy, or several of them, were to find their way into the headquarters of General GRANT, and kill him, and should be captured, would any one be silly enough to say the case could only be disposed of by indictment and conviction for murder in a Court of Oyer and Terminer? Doubtless, the offence would be murder, and would be triable in civil courts; but, by reason of the fact that Gen. GRANT was "in the land or naval forces," and by reason of the other fact that he was taken off, not by personal malace, but by a public enemy, the culprits would be subject to military law, and might be disposed of summarily.

Article II, Section II, Clause I, of the Constitution, provides that "the President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States." The assassination, therefore, of the President, in time of war, by a public enemy, was a case "arising in the land or naval forces;" and was properly tried and punished by a Military Commission. If any individuals wish to retain the advantanges of what is known as "due process of law," they must restrict their malevolent actions to such offenses as will only bring them into collision with the penal code. If they do not, they must take the chances.

It was not by the civil but by the military law that the nation's life was saved. Soldiers and sailors did many things, and did them well, for which no warrant can be found in the statutes at large. It does not follow from thence that they were offenders. The nation honors them for their loyalty, courage, and energy. Now that the crisis is past, doubtless the judges—the men of technicalities and precedents—will be upon their track. Such has always been the case when sharp diseases required speedy remedies.

WHISKY.

The statistics furnished by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, indicate either a marvellous falling off in the production of alcoholic liquors in the United States, or that frauds upon the revenue by persons engaged in that pursuit are constant and enormous. Nobody, we apprehend, will maintain that less liquors are consumed than formerly. The evidences of drunkeanness abound throughout society. Indeed, that vice is alarmingly on the increase. Nor is there any apparent diminution in the use of alcohol in connection with arts. All the facts, open to observation, point not to a lessened consumption, but to a large increase.

This leads to the inference that vast frauds are perpetrated on the revenue. Every dealer knows that alcohol can be purchased for less than the tax upon it. This was seen when the exorbitant assessment was enacted. It always happens that when duties are laid on a particular article, far above the average, that the elicit manufacture and vending of it is stimulated. There seems to be no other course, when inordinate revenue is desired, from any commodity, entering into general use, but for government to take the production and sale of it into its own hands. Even then success in suppressing frauds is only partial. The inducements to surreptitious traffic are so many and great that the risks are freely incurred.

It is against the settled policy of this country for the government to conduct any branch of traffic for the sake of income. The government has no thought of such a scheme, and the people would not endure it even if it should be urged by officials. There seems, therefore, to be no other remedy for the evil under consideration, but to reduce the excise on distilled liquors. The government needs what revenue can legitimately be derived from this branch of business; and people engaged in other callings do not want to carry their own burdens and the burdens which the distillers should shoulder.

There is still another point which should be looked at. So extensive have evasions of the excise laws become by secret distillation that honest dealers are really driven to the wall. They cannot pay duties, and still compete with those who pay none at all. This is a hardship from which they have a right to demand and expect deliverance. Their interests in this matter accord with those of the government itself, and with all other classes of tax-payers.

It will be seen, moreover, that this is not a question of temperance or license. It respects neither the quantity of liquors made nor used; but, primarily, the revenue derivable by government from the liquor traffic, and the suppression of frauds therein. While Congress is engaged with the revenue laws, a close scrutiny may as well be given to this particular branch.

THE CRETAN INSURRECTION.

For some time past conflicting reports have reached this country of a revolt in the island of Crete against Turkish rule and in favor of annexation to the Kingdom of Greece. One day it is affirmed that the rebellion has been suppressed and liberal terms granted to all concerned in it, and the next day it is ascertained that the revolt still exists, and that measures of great cruelty, common among Mahometans, are pursued towards the population. Presently we are informed that the insurgents are likely to hold out through the winter, and that the government of Greece has resolved upon the bold proceeding of espousing, by force of arms, their cause. This would inevitably reopen and precipitate upon Europe the whole Eastern question. France, France is about equally as interested as Turkey in covering up the material facts in the case, and diverting attention in other directions. The sympathies of the French people are on the side of the Cretans, because of similarity of religious faith, and in virtue of the doctrine which Kossuth baptized national solidarity. Napoleon III. is in poor health, and his prestige is sadly compromised by failures in Mexico, Germany and Italy. He is not in a condition to resist the demands of his people, nor yet in condition to interpose to wrest Crete from the Turkish grasp, taking the risk of all the consequences that might follow. The Sultan does not want the Eastern question reopened, or to have European attention turned to it. The affairs of Crete, he is not slow in perceiving, could well be used as the starting point of a movement that might result in driving him out of Europe, and making a finish of Ottoman rule on that continent. If he can smother knowledge of the difficulty until he can remove it, he may escape further embarrassments, and get long for another century as he has for the last one, by balancing the interests and animosities of one portion of Europe against those of the other.

This island of Crete, vulgarly called Candia, is situated in the Mediterranean, and belongs to the Grecian Archipelago. Its population, estimated from a million to a million and a quarter, in the ancient times, has dwindled down to not more than one hundred and seventy thousand. Of these one hundred thousand are native Greeks, forty-five thousand of them Turks, and the remainder Hellenes, Jews and other foreigners.

It is, indeed, astonishing that these one hundred thousand Greeks, with all the aid derivable from their kindred living elsewhere, have managed to make any headway whatever against the Turkish power. It appears they have a steamer engaged in bringing them supplies, which is extraordinarily fleet, and has no difficulty in eluding the blockading squadron. If this resource shall not be cut off the Cretans may hold out so long as to ensure interposition in their behalf. This offered, not by Greece, with its two millions of people, but by France or any other first class power, would at once indues the Sultan to relinquish his claim. As this matter may loom up into great conspicuity, it is well to keep an eye on it.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON'S Prepared Prescription for the cure of CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all THROAT and LUNG AFFECTIONS, has now been in use over ten years, with the most marked success.

The Remedy, prepared under Mr. Wilson's personal supervision, also a pamphlet containing the original Prescription, with full and explicit directions for preparation and use, together with a short history of his case, may be obtained of

JOSEPH FLEMING,

Price of Remedy $2.00. Pamphlets furnished free of charge. Sent by mail anywhere by JOSEPH FLEMING, on receipt of $2.2. ja3:TuS

GRAY HAIR, BALDNESS, DANDRUFF, ANY DISEASE OF THE SCALP.—SUCCESS DISCOVERY CAN COMPARE WITH "LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING."

"London	Our Best	Hair Color Restorer"
"London		Hair Color Restorer"
"London	Physicians	Hair Color Restorer"
"London		Hair Color Restorer"
"London	Use and	Hair Color Restorer"
"London		Hair Color Restorer"
"London	Recommend it.	Hair Color Restorer"

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens it firmly in the head, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong. Only 75 cents a bottle, or the half dozen.

Sold by McCLURKAN & McKENNAN, 85 Market street; GEO. A. KELLY, 27 Wood street, and JOS. FLEMING, 84 Market street, Pittsburgh. KANE & DRUITT, Allegheny. au27:12MWF

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS.—Winter, in this climate, is a trying Season. Its unsteady temperature greatly aggravates dyspepsia, and acts very unfavorably upon that sensitive organ, the liver. The alternation of frost and thaw keeps the pores of the body continually opening and contracting, and the resulting condition of the system favorable to the action of the atmospheric virus which produces intermittent fevers. Hence a PROTECTIVE MEDICINE like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is especially needed in the winter months. The effects of this great CONSTITUTIONAL INVIGORANT, in removing even the feeblest frame impervious to malarious influence, is a grand fact demonstrated by the unit ra experience of a quarter of a century. As a stomachic, as an alterative, as a promoter of digestion, and cure of Liver and Stomach complaints, it is the ONE THING NEEDED, which none can afford to do without.

THE SICK, WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR, regret that they did not take the *right antidote* at the *right time*. Thousands are now suffering from the early twinges of liver complaint and dyspepsia, who will be prostrate on sick-beds a month hence, if they do not arrest the disorders at once. Nothing is more easy. A course of the purest and best vegetable tonic and alterative known to modern pharmacy—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—will restore the digestive organs to their full vigor, and bring the disordered liver into a condition of perfect health, as certainly as sunshine dissipates the morning vapors. Fever and Ague, too, is at once thrown up by this powerful antidote to all miasmatic diseases. Strengthen the system with the BITTERS, and you may defy all the complains which prevail at this inclement season. ja4

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

EXCELSIOR INSTITUTE,

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Winter Session will commence MONDAY, Jan. 7th. For Scholarships, inquire at the Institute Rooms, NEVILLE HALL, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets. ja3:2d

NEW OPERA HOUSE, January 8th, 1867.

NOTICE.—All persons with outstanding claims against this establishment, are hereby notified to present the same, for payment, not later than the week ending January 6th, 1867.

ja4 C. D. HESS, Director.

CHURCH GUILD.—The next meeting of this society will be held at their Rooms, corner Liberty street and Virgin alley, third floor, on MONDAY EVENING, January 7th. Business of importance will be brought up and all who feel an interest in our work are cordially invited to attend and join the Society.

By order of the President.

J. H. McELROY, Secretary.
ja4:22

SECOND & LAST CONCERT

BY THE

HUTCHINSON FAMILY,

AT

MASONIC HALL,

THIS (Friday) EVENING, JANUARY 4TH, 1867.

ASA, ABBEY, LIZZIE, FRED, JIM and LITTLE DEMETT.

Tickets, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. Doors open at quarter to 7; commence at quarter to 8.
ja4:2t

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE, A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 64 GRANT STREET.—The duties of this School will be resumed on MONDAY, the 7th instant, at No. 64 Grant street. The house has been comfortably furnished, and our accommodations being increased, we are prepared to receive an additional number of pupils. A few boarding pupils will be taken.

ja3:15 REV. R. J. COSTER, Rector.

PRYOR'S ACADEMY, FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY. Second Story Allegheny Savings Bank Building, re-opens January 2d, 1867. SESSIONS:

Scientific and Classical, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Commercial & Cow Arithmetic, " 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
Evening Session ..... 6½ P. M. to 9 P. M.

A thorough and complete course of Double Entry Book-keeping, including Banks and Station-ery, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, time unlimited, $25. de26:3d:MWF

FOR RENT,

THE STORE ROOM,

At the corner of Wylie and Federal treets, and the DWELLING. No. 94 Wylie street, Pittsburgh. Apply to

A. M. BROWN,
No. 118 Fifth street.

CAUTION—LOST—On Wednesday January 2d, CHECK No. 65, dated the 1st inst., 1866, drawn by J. M. H & CO., on the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, in favor of K. PATRICK & CO. for $941 17, and marked G. OD by J. C. CORRY, assistant Cashier. The public are hereby cautioned not to receive said check, as payment thereof has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Banking House of K. PATRICK & CO. No. 40 Fifth st.
ja4:2 t

IRON SAFE

FOR SALE.

A new and good FIRE PROOF SAFE. (Burk & Barnes' make.) medium size, can be bought by applying at IRON CITY SPICE MILLS,
ja4:3t Or, No. 1 St. Clair Street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—LOGAN & GREGG have this day admitted to co-partnership GEORGE PARK, JOSEPH E. JOHNSON and GEORGE B. LOGAN, who will continue under the style of

LOGAN, GREGG & CO.,

The importation and general sale of hardware, cutlery &c., at No. 52 Wood street, Pittsburgh Pa.
JANUARY 1st, 1867. ja1:3m

BARR & MOSER,

ARCHITECTS,

FRUIT ASSOCIATION BUILDING, Nos. 2 and 4 ST. CLAIR STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Special attention given to the designing and building of Court Houses and public buildings. ja1:r1

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Mr. DELANEY and D. CHESNUT, under the style of DELANE & CHESNUT, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of January. The business will be settled at the old stand, 233 Liberty street, by either of the late partners.

ja3:3t

PIANOS! PIANOS!!—An entire new stock of KNABE & CO.'S PIANOS, which are now considered the best made; also HAINES BROS. CELEBRATED PIANOS. Price from $300 upward. Persons in want of a first-class Piano are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

CHARLOTTE BLUME,
de31 No. 43 Fifth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)

Corner Fourth and Wood Sts.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities, Foreign Exchange, Gold, Silver and Coupons.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

FOR SALE,

A Three Story Brick Dwelling,

No. 9, on the West side of the Diamond, Allegheny. Inquire within, or at
ja3:2t8 30 WASHINGTON STREET.

TO LET,

Third and Fourth Stories

OF BLACK'S OFFICE BUILDING, Duquesne Way, third door below Hand street. Apply to
ja4:r16 D. BLY.

AUDEMAR'S FINE WATCHES,

AUDEMAR'S FINE WATCHES.
AUDEMAR'S FINE WATCHES.
AUDEMAR'S FINE WATCHES.
AUDEMAR'S FINE WATCHES.

For sale by
ja3:r24 J. R. REED & CO., No. 68 Fifth street.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of TACK, BROTHERS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

A. H. TACK.
T. E. TACK.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1866. FRED. CHASE.

The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name of TACK BROS. The style of firm of Pittsburgh House will be as heretofore, TACK, BRO. & CO. A. H. TACK.
T. E. TACK.

Philadelphia, January 1st, 1867. ja4:r2

WHITE, ORR CO.,

25 Fifth Street.

Offer for sale an assortment of

RICH DRESS SILKS,

ja4 **Which They Offer at Very Low Prices.**

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.—In the Court of Common Pleas, No. 20 December Term, 1866. In the matter of the application of the Technical Building and Loan Association of Lawrenceville, for a Charter of Incorporation.

And now, to wit: Nov. 26th, 1866. The court direct said writing to be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas in and for said county, and notice thereof to be published in one newspaper printed in the City of Pittsburgh, and county aforesaid, for at least three weeks, setting forth that an application has been made to the Court for the purpose of granting the Technical Building and Loan Association of Lawrenceville, a Charter of Incorporation, and that the same will be granted at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas, unless exceptions hereto will be filed in proper time.

BY THE COURT.

FROM THE RECORD,
JACOB H. WALTER, Proth'y.

All persons interested will please to take notice of the above order of the Court.

ja4:r20 A. WIEDMANN, Attorney for the Application.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!

I HAVE RECEIVED MOST OF MY STOCK, and offer to the Trade a selection from

5,000 PAIRS OF VARIOUS MAKES

Before purchasing elsewhere, call and examine my Stock, as I can

OFFER DEALERS SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

JAMES BOWN,

No. 136 Wood Street.
no15:o13

JAMES K. STRICKLER..... C. H. MORLEDGE.

IRON CITY SPICE MILLS,

FIFTH STREET EXTENSION,

Near Pennsylvania Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PURE SPICES AND MUSTARD,

Warranted when our name is on the Article.

FRESH GROUND CORNMEAL and RYE FLOUR constantly on hand.

COFFEE AND GROUND NUTS ROASTED promptly.

We respectfully inform the public that we will continue the manufacture of all the different KINDS OF SPICES, which we offer to Wholesale and Retail Dealers at the lowest market price. Aiming to deal fair, we solicit the patronage of the public.

C. BAXTER, formerly of the Congress Spice Mill, will be found at the above mill at all hours to attend to the wants of customers.

CHOPPED FEED constantly on hand.

STRICKLER & MORLEDGE.

de29:q75

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., { PITTSBURGH, December 26th, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR WRITING.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until JANUARY 5th, 1867, inclusive, for Writing and Copying from the Assessors' Books,

Seventy-five Office Duplicates, Seventy-five School Duplicates, and Seventy-five Treasurer's Collection Duplicates, for the Year 1867.

The work to be done in the office of the County Commissioners, and to be completed on or before the 1st day of April, 1867. Bids to be made at so much the running line complete, to include the calculation and addition of all taxes, and the comparing of each and all the books with the original, besides a recapitulation in each and all the books, giving the totals of the different taxes by the total valuation. The correction of the Duplicates must be proofed before warrants are issued to patrons. A bond, with sufficient security, will be required for the fulfilment of the contract. Samples of books may be seen on application

By direction of the County Commissioners.

de29:8dwT HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

HOLIDAY GOODS

ALL KINDS OF BRONZE, GILT, CUT AND GLASS

Carbon Oil Lamps and Chandeliers,

Lamp Trimmings, &c.

Also, WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE CARBON OIL, wholesale and retail.

JOHN ROSS & CO.,

No. 64 Market Street,

de30:a79:d&wT PITTSBURGH, PA.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., { PITTSBURGH, December 28th, 1866.

NOTICE TO BAKERS.

Sealed Proposals, addressed to "The Board of Inspectors of the Allegheny County Prison," will be received at this office until JANUARY 8th, 1867, inclusive, for FURNISHING THE COUNTY PRISON WITH BREAD, FOR SIX MONTHS FROM JANUARY 15th. Loaves to weigh One Pound each, and Two Pounds respectively, and to be of approved quality. Bids to be made at so much per pound. Bond for two thousand dollars will be required for the performance of contract. The name of the security must accompany the bid. Bids, endorsed by the Warden, and probated at this office, will be paid monthly.

de29:s46wT HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

SKATES! SKATES!

Prize Skates,

Club Skates,

SKATES FOR THE MILLION,

AT

OGDEN'S,

Dispatch Building, Fifth Street.

dec11

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY

SILVER PLATED WARE

AND

FANCY GOODS.

AT

S. M. ORR'S,

37 Ohio Street, Allegheny,

Five Watch and Clock Repairing promptly attended to. de27:1y

WINDOW SHADES—A new lot of new and beautiful designs in Green, Tan, and Buff Grounds, Gold and Painted Borders, a No. 107 Market street.

oc27 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

20 BBLS. CHIP RUSTIC received and for sale by

de31 GEORGE A. KELLY & CO. Wholesale Druggists, 27 Wood street.

20 BBLS. HYPEMIC received and for sale by

de31 GEO. A. KELLY & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 27 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$300 REWARD.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, { PITTSBURGH, January 24, 1867.

IN ACCORDANCE TO A RESOLUTION adopted by Councils at their meeting of December 1st, 1866, I hereby offer

$500 REWARD

For the apprehension and conviction of the author or authors of the late incendiary fires in this city.

Any communication to the undersigned in reference to said fires, if so directed, will be held strictly confidential.

WM. C. McCARTHY, Mayor.
ja4:r25

CAUSTIC SODA,

Both American and English,

FINE WHITE BRANDS.

For Oil Refining Purposes,

Constantly on hand and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

JAMES HERVEY DOBBS,

116 Pearl Street, N. Y.

de4:r23

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF SHRIVER & LAZEAR was dissolved the 31st day of December, 1866, by mutual consent. S. P. SHRIVER having purchased the interest of J. R. LAZEAR in said firm. The business of the firm will be settled at the old stand of S. & L., by S. P. SHRIVER.

SAML. P. SHRIVER.
JAMES B. LAZEAR.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 31st, 1866.

NOTICE.—CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into co-partnership for the purpose of conducting the Wholesale Grocery, Produce and Commission Business, at No. 47 Fifth Duquesne Mansion, under the name and style of SHRIVER, SPENCER & CO. The new firm will be pleased to see the friends and customers of the late firm of S. & L., as well as all others making purchases of goods in our line.

SAML. P. SHRIVER.
JOS. W. SPENCER.
J. M. HOFFSOT.

January 1st, 1867.

The undersigned, in retiring from the firm of Shriver & Lazear, would cheerfully recommend the new firm to the favorable notice of his friends.

JAMES B. LAZEAR.
ja3:r4

BEAUTIFUL PRESENTS

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS,

JUST OPENED AT

H. HIGBY'S,

No. 22 Wood Street

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF CHINA AND BOHEMIAN VASES of new and rare designs and styles. A fine lot of

PARIAN STATUETTES,

LAVA WARE, DECORATED TEA, TOILET, BREAKFAST AND DINNER SETS,

All of which is offered on the most reasonable rates.

H. HIGBY.

de8:p27

HILLERMAN'S HAT AND FUR EMPORIUM,

IS FILLED FROM CELLAR TO loft with a RICH ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, which is offered at

VERY LOW RATES.

Our specialty now is

Ladies' and Gent's

FURS,

SLEIGH & CARRIAGE ROBES,

Although prepared with a full line of

HATS AND CAPS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HILLERMAN'S

No. 75 Wood Street.
no17:o78

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

LADIES' FURS,

The Largest and Best Stock in the City,

SELLING VERY LOW AT THE

HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE

OF

McCORD & CO.,

131 *WOOD STREET.*

de15

J. F. STARK & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

Draw Time and Sight Bills of Exchange on

ENGLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, ITALY, &c.
de15:p98:MWF

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A FINE STOCK, ADAPTED FOR

Holiday Presents,

OF ALL KINDS OF

JEWELRY,

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES for Ladies and Gents;
CHAINS AND GUARDS;
ELEGANT SETS, in various settings;
GOLD AND SILVER PENS;
SILVER SPOONS, VASES, URNS;
FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.,

JOHN MITSCH.

No. 112 Federal St., Allegheny.

no28:o65

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manufacturers of

Printing and Wrapping Papers.

CLINTON MILL, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.
BRIGHTON MILL, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

No. 82 Third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICERS—AUGUST HARTJE, President.
WILLIAM TORRANCE, Treasurer.
SAMUEL RIDDLE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS—August Hartje, John Atwell, H. Hartman, John B. Livingston, John M. Perlins, C. H. Merrick.

Cash Paid for Paper Stock.

no29:o88

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE—JAMES M. CHRISTY has purchased the interest of JOHN HALL, in the firm of JOHN HALL & CO. The name and style of the firm will be JOHN HALL & CO., as heretofore.

JAMES M. CHRISTY.....THOMAS J. HALL.
STEPHEN WOODS.....JAMES J. BROWN.

VALLEY FORGE PLOW WORKS,

141 and 133 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN HALL & CO.,

Manufacturers of all varieties of Northern and Southern Plows, including the CELEBRATED HAY RAKES, CULTIVATORS, &c., and dealers in AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 1, 1866 de7:p28

FIRST CLASS LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

J. LYONS,

No. 110 Wood St., Pittsburgh,

Keeps on hand and manufactures to order, the FINEST STYLE OF GILT ROSEWOOD and WALNUT, OVAL and SQUARE MIRROR, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES, Curtain Cornices, Bands and Buttons, Consols, Tripod and Bracket Tables of requisite design and workmanship.

GILDING AND REGILDING executed in the highest style of the art.

PRICES MODERATE. no8:n11MWF

LOUIS BERGE & CO., Manufacturers of GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, Second Block West from Broadway, NEW YORK. The Pianos manufactured by this firm are endorsed by all the leading artists of the country for their powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone; also for their durability and excellent workmanship.

Seven Octave Rosewood Pianos, with our Grand Repeating Action, carved legs, scroll desk and lyre, and a written guarantee for five years, for $300 and $350.

Orders promptly executed. PRICES REASONABLE. oc31:m1y60

FITZPATRICK & BROTHER.

FIRST PREMIUM GOLD PEN MANUFACTURERS, 43 MARKET STREET, near Third street, Pittsburgh.

PENS AND CASES, Wholesale and Retail.
PENS REPAIRED.

Persons out of the city having Pens to repair can send them by mail and promptly returned.

no14:o77:MWF

F. MUSSMANN,

Fifth Street, between Tunnel and Chatham Streets,

GUNSMITH AND DEALER IN HARDWARE

First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done carefully on short notice. no22:o90

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.— All Persons Letters of Administration on the estate of DAVID FRICE, late of Birmingham, deceased, have been granted to MARY A. FRICE. All persons having claims against said estate will present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted are hereby notified to make payment to MARY A. FRICE, Admx.,
Bingham street, Birmingham,
Or Her Attorney, W. G. AUGHINBAUGH, No. 87 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. de27:q64 7t

BOQUETS, CAMMELIAS, &c.—We have the largest and best stock of WINTER FLOWERING PLANTS about the city, and are prepared to furnish wedding and other parties with Table and Hand Boquets. Flora Designs, &c., on short notice. We can also furnish Floral Wreaths, Crosses, &c. All orders promptly attended to. Cars run to the Greenhouses every few minutes.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.
de27:q61 7t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHEPHARD'S

CRACKERS

MANUFACTURED AT

317 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ja4:MWF

PROCLAMATION.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, S. S.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania incorporating the City of Allegheny and of the several supplements thereto, I, JOHN MORRISON, Mayor of said City, do issue this, my Proclamation, that on the

Second Tuesday of January, A. D. 1867.

Being the 8th day of the month, the freemen of said city, qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, will meet at the several places of holding election in their respective wards and precincts and elect

One person to serve as Mayor of said city.

The citizens of the First ward will vote at the Public School House on Sebecca street, and elect one person to serve as member of the Select Council; four persons to be members of Common Council; two persons to be School Directors, and one person to be Alderman.

The citizens of the Second Precinct of the First ward will meet at the Public School House and elect one person to serve as member of the Select Council; four persons to be members of the Common Council; two persons to be School Directors.

The citizens of the Second Precinct of the Third ward will vote at the house of George Gerst, Esq., on East Lane, and in conjunction with the electors of the First Precinct of said ward, elect one person to serve as member of the Select Council; four persons to be members of the Common Council, and two persons to be School Directors.

The citizens of the First Precinct of the Fourth ward will meet at the Columbia Engine House corner of Locock and Anderson streets, and elect one person to serve as member of the Select Council; four persons to be members of the Common Council; two persons to be School Directors, and one person to be Alderman.

The citizens of the Second Precinct of the Fourth ward will meet at the house of Mr J. Gordon on Chestnut street and in conjunction with the electors of the First Precinct of said ward, elect one person to serve as a member of the Select Council; four persons to be members of the Common Council; two persons to be School Directors, and one person to be Alderman.

Given under my hand and the seal of said city, this twenty-ninth day of December, A. D., 1866.

JOHN MORRISON.
ja1:n35 Mayor.

DON'T

BUY YOUR

HOLIDAY GIFTS

UNTIL YOU HAVE EXAMINED THE STOCK OF

China & Bohemian Fancy Goods,

FOR SALE BY

RICHARD E. BREED,

No. 100 Wood Street.

de14

PITTSBURGH

BANK FOR SAVINGS.

Formerly the DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

67 Fourth Street,

Nearly Opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh,)

CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from Nov. 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.

Pass Books, &c., furnished at the office, gratis.

This Institution especially offers to those whose earning are limited, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a reasonable support, and bearing interest instead of remaining unproductive.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

PRESIDENT
GEORGE A. BERRY.
VICE PRESIDENTS.
S. H. HARTMAN, JAMES PARK, Jr
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.
D. E. McKINLEY.

A. BRADLEY,	WM. K. NIMICK,
A. S. BELL,	F. RAHM,
JOHN. DILWORTH,	JOSHUA RHODES,
G. FOLLANSBEE,	JOHN SCOTT,
JAS. L. GRAHAM,	R. C. SCHMERTZ,
CHRISTOPHER ZUG.	

SOLICITORS—D. W. & A. S. BELL. my25:b6W

CHAS. B. BARR. HEN. TH. KNAKE. W. L. BUETTLER.

**B

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c

WINTER GOODS
AT
Reduced Prices.

BATES & BELL'S,
21 Fifth Street.

BLANKETS---all sizes.
COVERLETS---Extra Heavy
FLANNELS---all makes,

BATES & BELL'S.

MERINOS---Extra C. 75c.
DRESS GOODS---from 25c.
BALMORALS---from $2,00.

BATES & BELL'S.

CLOAKS---Very Cheap.
SHAWLS---Bright Colors.
SQUARE SHAWLS---new lot

de29

SPECIAL AND SEASONABLE.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
No. 19 Fifth Street.

ELASTIC SEAMLESS UNDER-SKIRTS, for ladies---wants noted to shrink, and much superior to flannel.
LAPLAND SKATING POUCHES;
PATENT EAR MUFFS---a true thing for Skaters. A new to just oneness.
FINE CASHMERE SCARFS---just the thing for New Year's gifts. A new out, all whittts.
LINED KID AND CALF GLOVES---all sizes.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOTH GLOVES---A splendid assortment and reduced prices.
HOSE, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SONTAGS, SCARFS, &c., &c.
ELEGANT STYLES ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS.
UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS greatly reduced.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS very low.

CLOSING OUT AT LOW PRICES.

Our entire assortment of

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to make New Year's gifts will find many useful and suitable articles.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
de28 19 FIFTH STREET.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED BY JOS. HORNE & CO.

Full assortment of

BONNETS AND HATS,

At the leading Fall Styles.

Millinery Goods.

Crapes and Frames, Paris Fancy and Colored Silk Velvets in most desirable shades; Plain Fancy Ribbons and Trimming Ribbons, new and rich colors; Flowers, choicest French and American; Feathers, fancy hat and things.

EMBROIDERIES.

(Well assorted.)

Cambric, Hamburg, Swiss, Loone, Cluny, Valenciennes Edgings and Insertings; Flouncings, Bands and Ruffings Embroidered and Plain Linen Collars, Cuffs, Sets, Laces and Lace Goods.
Dress and Cloak Trimmings and Ornaments; Braid Fringe, Gimps and Bradier.
Dress Trimmings, Bugle Frames.

WHITE GOODS:

A most complete stock of Jaconets, Cambrics, Mulls, &c., &c.
Handkerchiefs, Plain, Lace, Hem-stitched, Hemstitched and Embroidered, etc., etc., none of their effects. The Patent Steam-Valve applied to this Pump enables it to start at any point of stroke by opening the Valve in the Steam-Pipe, and the Pump is sure to start at once without the use of a starting-bar, or the annoyance of pulling by wheel around to get it off the centre. For Mining purposes this Pump is peculiarly adapted, as the Valves can be removed by unscrewing one nut, and the Valve-Chest cleaned in a few minutes. As the Pump is simple in its whole construction, it does not require the neighborhood of a machine shop to keep it in working order. The Valve-Chest and Valves are made of brass or composition, and can be easily replaced when worn out. Any carpenter can make. In a few minutes, of some hardy wood, a set of Valves for this Pump, if the original ones should give out. As a Boiler Feeder, it has no superior, as it can be made to run at any speed, either slow or fast, to suit the work it has to perform. The undersigned respectfully solicit the attention of their numerous customers and the public in general to the merits of this Pump, and desire those wishing such an article to call on

Furnishing Goods:

Suspenders and Neck-Ties; Heavy Shirts and Drawers; Duplex, Shoulder-Seam and IXL Hoop Skirts; Corsets, Half Puffs, Nets, Union and Silk Belting. Buttons---the latest novelties, all kinds.
Yarns---Germantown, Zephyr, Lambs Wool and ...g in the various mixtures, plain colors and random.
Gent's Paper Collars, and everything in the Notion line.
Prices as low as Eastern Jobbing Houses.

Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.

jan21

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

78 and 80 Market Street.

WORK BOXES,
JEWEL CASES,
WATCH STANDS,
CIGAR STANDS,
CARD BASKETS,
TRAVELING BAGS,
SATCHELS,
ALBUMS, &c.

EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLLARS,
CUFFS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
ZEPHYR SHAWLS AND HOODS,
SACKS AND HOODS,
NUBIAS AND SCARFS.

HOOP SKIRTS,
CORSETS,
NETS,
WATERFALLS,
HAIR ROLLS, &c.

Storekeepers will find it to their advantage to assort their Stock from our

Wholesale Department.

de17

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

GERMAN AND SWISS

Fancy Goods

Carved Baskets, Brackets,
Jewel Boxes and Ornaments,
Portmonaies, Wallets,
Satch-ls, Card Cases,
Broche Scarfs, Fancy Knit Goods,
Linen Handkerchiefs,
Embroideries---all descriptions.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs,
Cofiures and Barbe,
Ladies', Gent's and Children's Kid Gloves,
Bogwood and Garnet Jewelry,
Toilet Soaps, &c., &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR,

Neck Ties, Suspenders,
Half Hose, Scarfs,
Scarf Pins, Sleeve Buttons,

AT LOW PRICES.

F. H. EATON, 17 Fifth St.

de2

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

AT

DENNISON'S,

NO. 21 FIFTH STREET.

LACE AND EMBROIDERED HANDK'FS,
FANCY SCARFS,
NORWEGIAN LEATHER SATCHELS,
PORTMONIAES, CIGAR CASES,
GLOVE BOXES, FANCY FANS,
LADIES COMPANIONS, CARD CASES,
LACE COLLARS, LACE SETTS,
EMBROIDERED SETTS,
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS,
KID GLOVES, BUCK GLOVES,
CLOTH GLOVES, UNDERGARMENTS,
WHITE SHIRTS, SUSPENDERS,
NECK TIES, LINEN COLLARS,
PAPER COLLARS, &c., &c.

Selling Low for Cash.

de21 MF

CARR, McCANLDESS & CO.,
(LATE WILSON, CARR & CO.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
No. 94 Wood St.,
Third house above Diamond Alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WALL PAPER---Of all grades, for Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms and Kitchens, in great variety, at No. 107 Market street.
JOS. M. HUGHES & BRO.
de22

COAL, COKE, &c.

WM. M. CLANEY.....WARDEN CUMMINS.
E. S. CUNTSMAN.....J. L. MILLER.

WM. M. CLANEY & CO.,
Gas Coal Works,

Shippers and dealers in SUPERIOR GAS AND FAMILY COAL; NUT COAL and SLACK. Postoffice address BOX 587, Pittsburgh, and LOCK BOX 67, Allegheny City.
GENERAL OFFICES, second story Pittsburgh Saving Bank Building, corner Liberty street and Virgin alley, Pittsburgh. BRANCH OFFICES: No. 5 Lib-rty street, under Penna. R. R., opposite Mechanic street, Pittsburgh, and corner Anderson street and P. F. W. C. R. R. Allegheny.
All orders left at either of the above places will receive prompt attention. Ja1:d93

FORT PITT COAL COMPANY.---

Shippers and dealers in Superior Family and Steam Coal, Nut Coal and Slack, general office second story pittsburgh Savings Bank building, corner Liberty street and Virgin alley. Branch office, corner Third street, Pittsburgh. Orders left at either of the above places will receive prompt attention.

Postoffice Address Box 587, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS.
J. J. GILLESPIE, | S. L. FAHNESTOCK,
S. McCREARY, | WM. BINKHART,
GEORGE HEAD, | JAS. MONTGOMERY,
W. T. BRYANT, | JOHN HEAD,
LUCIUS O'GOOD
J. J. GILLESPIE, Pres't. | R. H. ENGLISH, Sec'y.
S. KEYMER, Treasurer.

W. M. CLANEY & CO., Managers.

Ja1:d94

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL COAL AND COKE COMPANY,

MINERS, SHIPPERS AND DEALERS, Wholesale and Retail, in the

BEST FAMILY COAL,
Nut Coal and Slack.

OFFICE AND YARD, CORNER FOURTH AND TRY STREETS, Pittsburgh.

All orders for delivery in the City, or shipment West, will meet prompt and immediate attention.
JAMES A. SCHNABE, Superintendent.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

IMPORTANT TO CONSUMERS.

HUMMEL & RABER

Vite the attention of the public to their fine stock of COAL just received, including the following varieties:

Lump, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and Chestnut,
Lykins Valley, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and Chestnut,

All of which they are prepared to deliver at the LOWEST RATES, by the single ton, car load, boat load or thousand tons.
All orders promptly attended to.
Office: 102 Chestnut street, near the Depot.
oct9:t35 HARRISBURG, PA.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Having removed their Office to

No. 567 Liberty Street.

(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR,

Are now prepared to furnish good Youghiogheny COAL, NUT COAL OR SLACK,

At the lowest Market price.
All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly
my25:2d5

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,

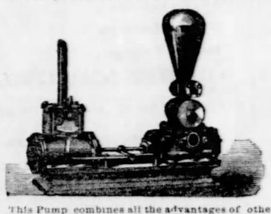
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal
And Manufacturers of
Coal, Slack, and Desulphurized Coke,
OFFICE AND YARD,

Corner of Butler and Morton; first yard on Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, and on Second street, near Lock No. 1, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Families and Manufacturers supplied with the best article of Coal or Coke at the lowest cash rates. Orders left at any of the yards will receive prompt attention. my26:d1y

HARDICK'S Patent Double-Acting STEAM PUMP AND FIRE ENGINE,

FOR PUMPING

WATER, CRUDE AND REFINED OIL



This Pump combines all the advantages of other styles of Pumping machinery, with none of their effects. The Patent Steam-Valve applied to this Pump enables it to start at any point of stroke by opening the Valve in the Steam-Pipe, and the Pump is sure to start at once without the use of a starting-bar, or the annoyance of pulling by wheel around to get it off the centre. For Mining purposes this Pump is peculiarly adapted, as the Valves can be removed by unscrewing one nut, and the Valve-Chest cleaned in a few minutes. As the Pump is simple in its whole construction, it does not require the neighborhood of a machine shop to keep it in working order. The Valve-Chest and Valves are made of brass or composition, and can be easily replaced when worn out. Any carpenter can make, in a few minutes, of some hardy wood, a set of Valves for this Pump, if the original ones should give out. As a Boiler Feeder, it has no superior, as it can be made to run at any speed, either slow or fast, to suit the work it has to perform. The undersigned respectfully solicit the attention of their numerous customers and the public in general to the merits of this Pump, and desire those wishing such an article to call on

M. McSTEEN & CO., Agents,
No. 34 Water Street,
NEAR LIBERTY.

And examine for themselves. de31

WILLIAM MILLER,

SUCCESSOR TO

MILLER & RICKLTSON,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines and Cigars,

Nos. 221 and 223,

Corner of Liberty and Irwin Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

IRON, NAILS, COTTON YARNS, &C.,

Constantly on hand. ty11

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh,

Have in store and receiving, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Which they offer at

EASTERN PRICES

AND TO WHICH

The Attention of Dealers is Invited.

C. ARBUTHNOT. W. T. SHANNON. J. G. STEPHENSON.
de10

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

New Style Ottomans,

Large size, with Chintz Covers, made of remnants of best Wilton and Velvet Carpets. The cheapest, most durable and most elegant article of

Parlor Furniture

To be found. Manufactured and sold only by ourselves. All other styles of

OTTOMANS

On hand, of our own make, in great variety of patterns, and for sale very low at the Carpet Store of

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,

Next door above Dispatch Building, Second Floor.
de23

CHARCOAL.

WANTED---TO CONTRACT FOR the delivery of from

75 TO 100,000 BUSHELS CHARCOAL,

During the coming season. Delivery to commence 1st to 15th April next. Apply to or address

MOORHEAD & CO.,
99 Water Street.

de27:no61dwF

BROOMS.

100 dozen for sale by

CHARLES C. BALSLEY,
No. 201 Liberty street.
no9

CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

The Robbing of the County Commissioner.

Our readers will remember that a few days ago a County Commissioner from Westmoreland county, who refused to give his name, visited this city and went to Mrs. Keck's Tavern, on Liberty street, and engaged in cards. He and his partner were winning largely when one of the opponents became disgusted and "went through" the Commissioner, and robbed him of one hundred and seventy-five dollars. It seems that the official told a different story at home from the one he told to Alderman Taylor. The Greensburg *Republican and Democrat* has the following in regard to the matter:

On last Thursday, M. G. Keener, Esq., one of the County Commissioners, visited Pittsburgh on business, and during the evening entered a tavern on Liberty street, opposite the passenger depot. While there he had occasion to visit the privy, and when in the building a man entered, and by force robbed him of one hundred and seventy-five dollars. The money was in a small blank book in his breast pocket. The robbery was so sudden that Mr. Keener was unable to give any alarm in time to secure the arrest of the thief or the recovery of the money.

A Rough and Tumble in St. Clair Township.

On the 10th of last month, a teacher at the Tub Mill School House in St. Clair township, Westmoreland county, named E. B. Sweeney, chastised a number of children for misbehavior. The guardian of two of the children that were whipped, made complaint to the president of the school board, alleging that the punishment inflicted was too severe. A meeting of the board was then convened to investigate the charges made against the teacher, and to take action in the matter. There proceedings of the school board were harmonious, and resulted in a motion being made to dismiss the teacher, which was lost, there being a tie vote. A number of outsiders were present, and not being pleased with the action of the board, entered into a rough and tumble combat on the merits of the case, in which quite a number participated. The result of the interference with the school board in this rough way, is that information has been made by the directors against six prominent citizens of the township, charged with raising a riotous disturbance, and offering an insult to the school directors while in session. The case will be investigated at the next quarter sessions.

Allegheny Weighmaster's Report.

We are indebted to Mr. J. S. Edgar, Weighmaster of the Diamond Scales, Allegheny, for the following statement of the business transacted by him during the past year, as embraced in his annual report to be submitted to the next meeting of Councils. The report shows a large increase of revenue over previous years, and gives evidence of prompt-ness and efficiency on the part of Mr. Edgar. The following are the figures:

7,081 loads of hay and straw	$2,308 75
3,321 loads of corn, oats, feed, &c	599 00
819 loads of iron, metal, &c	191 13
1,597 loads of coal	192 75
76 head of cattle and horses	6 08
155 tons, 1,952 lbs, of hogs and sheep	46 62
Small scales	166 34
Total paid in to Treasurer	$3,518 28

Bank Dividends.

The following banking institutions and other corporations have declared dividends:

Merchants and Manufacturers's National Bank, six per cent. on capital stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, free of tax.

Union National Bank, five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders forthwith.

Mechanic's National Bank, a dividend of six per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 8th inst.

Allegheny National Bank, a dividend of five per cent., payable forthwith, free of Government tax.

Allegheny Bridge Company, a dividend of two dollars per share of the capital stock, out of the earnings of the last six months.

Farmers' Deposit National Bank, a dividend of six per cent., out of profits of last six months, payable on demand.

Pennsylvania Postoffice Affairs.

The following changes in Pennsylvania Postmasters are announced by the Department: Yellow Creek, Bedford county, W. N. Grove, vice J. Dasher, deceased; Silver Lake, Susquehanna county, T. Sullivan, vice A. B. Hill, resigned; Jackson, Susquehanna county, E. S. Handrick, vice E. M. Phillips, resigned, Rushville, Susquehanna county, R. Edwards, vice L. R. Dunham, resigned; Lathrop, Susquehanna county, E. J. Brown, vice E. N. Lathrop, resigned; Black Hawk, Beaver county, N. J. McCormick, vice J. Kerr, resigned; Darlington, Beaver county, Miss M. J. McClure, vice, A. M. Crawford, resigned; Loudon, Franklin county, J. H. Jarrett, vice J. Thompson, resigned; Ten Mile, Washington county, J. W. Little, vice A. B. Scott, resigned.

Shot At.—One night week before last, Preston Shale, of Cook township, Westmoreland county, after returning home from a singing school, went to the barn to attend to the horses, and discovered fresh foot prints in the snow leading to the barn. He suspected there was some person in the barn, and went to the door and called about if there was any person there, but no answer was given. He then took courage and went in, and immediately upon entering the barn, there was a gun fired, the ball grazing his coat, and passing through his coat. In quick succession there was another shot fired, cutting his pantaloons just below the knee. Preston, with others of the family, kept watch over the barn until next morning, but could not discover the person that did the shooting.

"The Tribe of Asa."—The Hutchinson Family, of the "tribe of Asa," gave their first concert at Masonic Hall last evening, and were well received by an overflowing house. Their performances are of the best character, and no pleasanter evening could be spent than the evening spent in listening to their songs. Their selection is an excellent one, comprising standard and sterling productions which either have established their place in the affections of the people, or are sure soon to do so. "The Old Granite State" is one of them. "Disabled Union Soldiers Free," is the noble announcement made on the bills. The concert will be repeated to-night.

A Pleasant Presentation.—On New Years Day Mrs. Mary M'Candless, boarding-house keeper at 69 Grant street, was made the recipient of a very pleasant testimonial of the regard in which her boarders hold her. The gentlemen of the household, to testify their appreciation of the efforts made by their worthy hostess to secure their every comfort and luxury, presented her with a pair of silver urns, one for tea and one for coffee. The presentation was made in a fitting speech by one of the gentlemen, and received, in behalf of Mrs. M'Candless, by a friend of the family. The recipient is well worthy the regard shown her.

Burned to Death.—On Saturday, the 15th ult., while Mrs. Rachel Henry, of Daniel Henry, of Perrysville, Westmoreland county, was scrubbing before the fire, her dress caught fire, and she was so badly burned that she died on the following Thursday. She suffered intensely. There was no person in the house but herself and children, aged about four years. When discovered she was in a bed and the bed on fire. Had a neighbor not accidentally happened to enter, the house and all its contents would have been destroyed. She was aged about thirty, and leaves a husband and one child.

False Pretenses.—A few days ago Mrs. Hettie Scharfe, who keeps a boarding house in Temperanceville, lodged an information before Alderman Strain, charging Wm. Cairnes with false pretenses. The prosecutrix alleged that William came to her house and engaged boarding, to secure which he made representations which she has since discovered to be fraudulent. Yesterday A. M. Cairns was arrested by Officer Wilmot, and, aft. r a partial hearing before Alderman Strain, was committed to jail for a further hearing on Saturday next, in default of two hundred dollars bail.

Pocket Picked.—Wm. Cochran, of Pennsbury, Chester county, had his pocket book taken from his pocket, at the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia, on Saturday, as he was about purchasing a ticket. It contained about $125, and some promissory notes and other valuable papers. He had luckily taken some money out of it the previous day, and in the confusion, no doubt, or it would have been gone. He felt some one press against him, but paid no attention to it in the crowd to get tickets.

Fully Committed.—Some day since we gave an account of the arrest of Napoleon Morgan, a resident of Birmingham, and Jos. Weaver, of the Fifth ward, on a charge of "shoving counterfeit twenty dollar notes on the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia, on information against them by John Hagan. The parties were brought before Alderman Strain for a further hearing, and were finally committed for trial, in default of $3,000 bail, each.

Criminal Court.—In the Criminal Court, yesterday morning, the case of Georgiana Williams, colored, indicted for perjury, was called up. The defendant was charged with having falsely, maliciously and corruptly sworn, during the hearing of the disorderly case before Mayor McCarthy, and Mrs. Mary Jane Davis, also colored, was engaged in serenading her on the night of October 10th.

Paine & Co's Argentine.—For instantly plating all articles of copper, brass or German silver, with pure silver, where worn off, and for cleansing and polishing silver or silver-plated ware. Warranted to contain no quicksilver or acid, or any injurious article. For sale by J. Sample, Allegheny, and all drug gists. de31:d1f

Leg Broken.—Mrs. Sarah Lewis, widow of Thomas Lewis, of Uwchlan, Chester county, fell and broke her leg at the hip, while coming down stairs, on Wednesday last. She was visiting her grand-daughter, at John Oberholtzer's, in West Pikeland. The accident is considered a very serious one.

Accident.—Mrs. Graves, of West Chester, Chester county, while visiting her daughter, Mrs. Beerbower, at the Eagle, in Upper Uwchlan, fell down stairs and broke her arm at the wrist. She is an elderly lady. The broken limb is very painful.

Clearing the Blockade.—The Buffalo & Erie Railroad was cleared Monday afternoon for the first time since Wednesday. There was a tremendous rush of passengers, each way.

Mails at Erie.—Mails which had been accumulating at Buffalo since Thursday last arrived at Erie on Monday. The blockade is completely raised and trains run regularly.

Freight Not to be Raised.—The A. & G. W. Railroad have decided not to raise the freight tariff on oil in bulk, as previously reported.

New Paper.—A new paper, to be called the *Forest County Advertiser*, is soon to be started at Tionesta, the new county seat.

A New Year's Salutation---"Great Cry, but Little Wool"

That distinguished organization, the Board of Trade, has succeeded, after the pains of parturition by which it has been exercised for some time, in "bringing forth" a few still born correspondents and vapid editorials of your cotemporaries, but not one favorable response from an authentic source of a single township or borough in favor of consolidation. It is not at all marvelous that this experiment upon the credulity of the people of the adjacent districts should meet this silent rebuke from the thoughtful population of the borough and townships, but it is somewhat so that in view of the decided objections of these districts, that the Board should for a day persist in urging a scheme which has met so little favor. But there is no accounting for the overflowing vanity of these self-constituted bodies, clothed with a little brief authority. The Board of Trade was instituted, if we rightly apprehend its objects, for the due regulation of the business relations of Pittsburgh in matters of trade and commerce.

But we would ask, whence did this institution for the regulation of trade and traffic derive authority to deal wholesale in the lands and gardens, borough and township, and fractions of the county which this sweeping design to merge all their interests and rights therein under the government of one central corporation contemplates? The members of Council, Burgess and township officers of these districts have made to take due care of the trusts reposed in them; but now, as though no longer capable of self-government, are asked to surrender into strange hands the dignity of offices which they have held to the advantage of their respective constituted bodies. But do they condescend to advance any rational argument why Sharpsburg is to be derived by Manchester? Birmingham, Duquesne or Allegheny? No, no, they condescend not to reason the matter with us considerers, it is a sufficient boon to the rural districts to take them under the ægis of a city charter and the tender mercies of our police officers over our gardens, vineyards and orchards.

But the country people have not forgotten the "hue and cry" raised a few years since by some of the folks of Pittsburgh, under the allegation that the farms and possessions around the city were not one half taxed; that the farmers and land owners of the county were a set of loafers, by throwing the principal body of taxation on Pittsburgh, and so shamefully underrating their own landed property, as to escape taxation to a large extent. To remove this alleged grievance on the part of our Farming, Gardening, &c., this scheme of absorbing us all in the city where we shall be at the mercy of the one great corporation without benefit of clergy. What think you, our country friends on the subject? Are you prepared to surrender at discretion to the assumption of the Board of Trade, and bow to the yoke of taxation, and other pains and penalties which are sure to follow such an unmanly surrender of privileges enjoyed by the Boroughs and Townships! "RESERVE."

The Oil Business---Letter From Oildom.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—Your readers may be interested to hear something from the oil regions in regard to the prospects of those who have invested their money in the oil enterprise. While we still have hopes from the great fact that petroleum has become almost a world-wide necessity, yet, notwithstanding the large stocks on hand, it must be acknowledged there are discouraging circumstances connected with the business. Last week, the property, with its hundred wells, of Hon. John Steele a millionare, was sold at sheriff's sale for a trifling sum. Next Saturday, another sale of the properties of many companies and individuals, valued at several millions, two years ago, will be sold for a few hundreds. Among them that of the President Company, amounting to eight hundred acres of land, with eighteen dry wells on it, and two mills for grinding and sawing will be sold. Perhaps one hundred thousand dollars have been expended upon the property, and except the avails of some lumber taken from the hills, nothing in return has been realized. No company were in higher hopes at one time than this, and their capital was placed at five millions of dollars, while large investments were made by New York capitalists. A few hundreds, perhaps, will now purchase the property. There were also a large number of dwellings erected on it for the hands employed.

But few wells would be worked during the winter, if the proprietors were able to do without the avails of their production. In many cases the hands are retained, by giving them the oil for the pumping, in hope that the present great depression may not very long continue.

A good strike was made by Colonel Cain, formerly of your city, last week, on the McMullen farm, opposite Scrubgrass creek. Of late, there have been several good wells obtained in that neighborhood, and perhaps, there are more new wells going down and with better prospects on the river below this, than in any other part of the oil regions.

Engines and tools can be procured at less than one-fourth the original cost; fuel is not half so high as formerly, and labor is much cheaper, so that wells can now be put down at one-third less price than formerly, and in some cases still less.

On the whole, the oil business must hereafter be conducted upon an economical scale than that of coal, or any other legitimate business, and bestow its smaller profits upon the laborer, who is the only one worthy of his hire; and allow the speculators to turn their attention to some other field of operations.

December 31st, 1866. FRANKLIN.

GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE SEASON IN Boots and Shoes

AT THE POPULAR SHOE PALACE EMPORIUM,

26 and 28 Fifth Street.

CLOSING OUT WINTER STOCK.

Call immediately, at

26 and 28 Fifth Street,

WM. B. CLAPP & CO.

Women's Rubbers, 90 cents a pair. jal

PURE CALIFORNIA WINES.

GURNER & CO.,

No. 80 Cedar St., New York,

Offer for sale these valuable Wines, which are gaining public favor with astonishing rapidity, and whose unprecedented and unrivaled popularity is not without merit. They have only to be fairly tested to give them the preference over all others. As a purifier of blood they excel all other Wines, and the numerous certificates as which have voluntarily been published from the most eminent physicians, as well as gentlemen in every position in life, are proof conclusive that these Wines are useful in all cases for which they are recommended.

The following brands are now offered by us. They comprise all the varieties now grown in the State suitable for sale:

WHITE, or HOCK WINE—Of a light straw color, very delicate and fine flavored.

CLARET—A superior wine for table use.

ANGELICA—A rich and naturally sweet wine, much admired by ladies, and valuable in the sick chamber, as it makes fine wheys and jellies. It is a fine dessert wine, and well adapted for Communion purposes.

MUSCATEL—A light colored, highly aromatic wine, very similar to the celebrated Frontignac.

PORT—Deep red color, fine flavor, and in many respects similar to the old wines of Lisbon.

GRAPE BRANDY—The pure distillation of our wines.

WINE BITTERS—A very agreeable tonic and a sure remedy for the diarrhea.

This is one of the most valuable combinations of a useful and an agreeable nature that has ever been offered to the public. Millions of bottles were sold throughout the North during the last four years, and wherever introduced it has proved a welcome addition to the invalid table, the family circle, and the gentleman's sideboard.

Ladies who have lost strength and appetite, and suffer from nausea, vomiting and vertigo; gentlemen who "don't feel very well;" just before breakfast or dinner whose stomachs are out of order and whose sylems are generally deranged; mothers with sickly children and suffering from general debility; children of sickly nature and sour, dyspeptic constitutions; travelers who have occasion to change their water; and all who live in malarious districts and are subject to miasmatic influences, will find it one of the most valuable invigorators that can be taken.

It was used very extensively in 1861, with such general satisfaction that in offering it to the public now we deem it unnecessary to publish any of the many certificates that we have received, testifying in the very strongest terms in favor of it. All that we can say is to guarantee that we will pledge ourselves to furnish an article PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

It has been given to little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill has been exhausted, has been entirely restored. She began with but a teaspoonful a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased and she is now well.

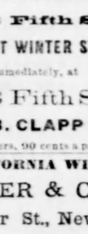
List of Prices:

	Per Bottle.	Per Dozen.
Hock	$1 00	$ 9 00
Wine Bitters	1 25	12 00
Claret	1 00	9 00
Port	1 25	12 00
Angelica	1 25	12 00
Muscatel	1 25	12 00
Grape Brandy	2 00	20 00

de28:no64

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE" AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at MADRAS, to his Brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"I tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused many unprincipled dealers to apply the name to spurious COMPOUNDS, the PUBLIC is RESPECTFULLY and EARNESTLY requested to see that the name of LEA & PERRINS are on the Wrapper, Label, STOPPER and BOTTLE.

Manufactured by LEA & PERRINS, Worcester.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW YORK, AGENTS FOR THE U. S.
oct9:m3TuF

ROOFING MATERIALS.

Cement, Pitch, Felt, Paraffine Varnish and Black Paint,

Manufactured and sold as cheap as any other house in the trade. PAGE BROS. & CO.,
111 Smith Wharf, Baltimore.
ap14:y

NECESSARIES FOR THE WINTER.—For a good COOKING STOVE and other Kitchen Utensils, go to No. 146 Grant street.

Plain and Fancy COAL SCUTTLES, FIRE SHOVELS, Plain and Fancy; Utensils for Cooking Oysters and other fancy dishes; Fenders, Stove Pipe, Water Conductors, and all other articles, call at P. C. DUFFY'S, No. 146 Grant street. All cheap! cheap! cheap! oc

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to ANY one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE. Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself.

Address JOSEPH T. INMAN,
de30:d21 Station D. Bible House, N. Y. City.

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS
AND
SHEET IRON WORKERS,
Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard, and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers, in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Bat Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.
Repairing done on the shortest notice. je5:d1

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MILL AND SMELTING WORKS.

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder. Also, importers and dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand. Tinners' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 116 First and No. 115 Second streets, Pittsburgh. Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. myl:dew3:d&wT

PITTSBURGH SAW WORKS,

HUBBARD, RIO & CO., Manufacturers of PATENT GROUND CIRCULARS, warranted CAST STEEL SAWS, of every description, Mill, Muley, Cross-Cut, Gang, and all other varieties. All kinds of KNIVES and SHEARS made from Sheet Cast Steel; Extra refined REAPER and MOWING KNIVES, &c.

Warehouse and Works, corner WATER and SHORT STREETS, Pittsburgh.

Particular attention paid to re-toothing, gumming and straightening Circular Saws; also, repairs of all kinds. Punching and Drilling done at reasonable rates. de7:y35

ROBINSON, REA & CO., (Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders & Machinists, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Oil Stills. Also, Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers.

REMEDIAL INSTITUTE FOR Special Cases.

NO. 11 BOND STREET, NEW YORK.

Full information, with the *highest testimonials*; also, a Book on *Special Diseases*, in a *sealed envelope*, sent free. Read all who are in trouble, for *this, and you will not regret it*; for, as advertising physicians are generally *impostors*, without reference to the stranger should be treated. Enclose a stamp for postage, and direct to DR. LAWRENCE, No. 11 BOND STREET, NEW YORK. no11:o1-wT

MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY.

JOHN MORRISON

Will be a candidate for re-election to the Mayoralty; subject to the action of the Union Republican party at their Nominating Election. de8:p40

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S
ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH
Sewing Machines

Are THE BEST for Family and Manufacturing purposes. Call and see them at

No. 18 Fifth Street.

DON'T BE DECEIVED BY

Flourishing half column advertisements of inferior Machines, but get a GROVER & BAKER. It has been in use for fifteen years, and is by all competent judges pronounced the BEST IN THE WORLD.

No. 18 Fifth street.

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GET NONE BUT A
GROVER & BAKER

For a Holiday Gift. It is reliable, perfect and herefore the best. Don't fail to call and see it at

NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

THE GROVER & BAKER
SEWING MACHINE

Is the Ultima Thule of Machines. Please call and examine it at

NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

SHOE, HARNESS & CARRIAGE MAKERS should see the new

Grover & Baker No. 1 Sewing Machine

Before buying elsewhere. It is the best for their use. For sale at

NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

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$25. BARTLETT $25.
SEWING MACHINE.

Best cheap Licensed Machine in the United States. Agents wanted everywhere. Pay $50 to $200 per month. Enclose stamp and address

BARTLETT, HAYES & SMITH, General Agents,
614 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and 224 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio. de3:p

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

ROSE BUD ROUGH AND READY,
Rose Bud Bright Pound,
Rose Bud Golden Bars,

And other Noted Brands of

TOBACCO,

Manufactured by

R. & W. JENKINSON,

Fifth door from Suspension Bridge.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

200,000 Lancaster Segars

Just arrived, will be sold cheap de22:b36

R. B. JEFFRIES,

Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,

No. 6 ST. CLAIR STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

A large assortment of MEERSCHAUM PIPES and SMOKING TOBACCO, of the best quality, kept on hands. my25:b36

JOHN MEGRAW,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,

46 HAND STREET.

A general assortment of Smoking Tobacco, Pipes and Tobacco Pouches. my9:b97

ADJOURNED ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Allegheny, No. 56, September Term, 1866, the following property will be put up at Public sale, on the premises,

On Thursday, January 10th, 1867,

About SIX AND THREE-QUARTER ACRES OF LAND, eligibly situated, and within 3½ miles of Allegheny City, and one-half mile of Jack's Run station, on he P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Fine property is near the Allegheny and New Brighton Turnpike, is accessible by a new township road, and is admirably adapted for a country seat. It will be sold at Auction at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms of payment made known on day of sale. For further information, inquire of HAYNES & SHAFER, Attorneys, 105 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

de27:p99 ANN McCLEAN, Guardian.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND SH

PH. R. MERTZ,

Banker and Broker,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

All descriptions of Government Bonds bought and sold on liberal terms.

London and Continental Exchange sold at New York rates.

Gold, Silver and Coupons bought at highest rates, and Gold Drafts issued on New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, Jan. 3, 1867.

The New York Stock quotations to-day, as reported by Robinson, McClean & Co., were as follows: Gold, 132@132¼; Eighty-one bonds, 107¼; Five Twenties, old, 106¼; Five Twenties, '65, 105¾; Five Twenties, new, 103¾; Ten-Forties, 99¾; Seven Thirties, 104⅞; Michigan Southern R. R., 82¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 95½; Chicago & Rock Island, 103¾; Erie, Railroad, ——; Chicago and North Western R. R., 45⅝; do preferred, 82¾; Western Union Telegraph Company, 40¾.

The following banking and other corporations have declared dividends within the past day or two:

M. & M. Bank	6 per cent
Union Bank	5 "
Mechanics' Bank	6 "
Allegheny Bank	3 "
Farmers Deposit Bank	4 "
Alleghany Bridge Co.	$2 ⅌ share

A Washington special says: The Ways and Means Committee have decided that gold hereafter must be sold in open market, that there is too much gold in the Treasury, and it must be reduced. There is no act on yet on Boutwell's bill. The Senate Finance Committee don't agree on Pomeroy's bill, but prefer not to interfere with the present contraction policy of Secretary McCulloch.

—Of the dividends declared by the New York banks this half year, the highest is that of the Broadway, which announces 12 per cent; the Gallatin next, with 8 per cent; Tradesmen's, 7 per cent; the Park 7 per cent. The other rates are 6 and 5 per cent, respectively, the only one below these being the Phenix, which pays 4 per cent. Of the savings banks the East River yields the highest interest. The United States Trust Company and the Farmers' Loan pay each 5 per cent; the Union 6. Of telegraph companies, the Western Union declares 4 per cent. Among the railroads the New York and New Haven, the Michigan Central and Reading, severally pay 8 per cent; the Harlem and Norwich and Worcester 6; and the New York, Providence and Boston 5 per cent.

—Collections from the interior are sluggish, and merchants in numerous instances are obliged to take up their bill books. Letters from the West and South commercial advices are alike unsatisfactory, and it is apparent that the year 1866 will yield a larger harvest of bad debts than has been known for many years. Great hopes are entertained of relief from Congress, but it is hard to see how that body can help people whose difficulties proceed from no over trading upon paper money, which, having performed its task, must now be retired. Help will be given to the public at large by taxation to the point where there is nothing but interest on the national debt and the ordinary expenses of government would be required. This would cheapen the price of commodities, stimulate production, and give fresh employment to labor; but it would not relieve people from the necessity of paying existing debts at a ruinous sacrifice, or even at half their cost. Relief can not come by increasing the amount of irredeemable paper, and it is safe to assume that Congress will commit no such folly, but allow the policy of contraction accepted at the last session to continue until there is a change. All that is wanted in the way of new legislation is authority to the Treasury to pay such a commission as will change specie at the 7-30s into 5-20s, or an absolute long bond at a less rate than 6 per cent, if it can be obtained. What happened in the conversion of 7-30s and of compounds so rapid as to make it absolutely certain that no currency will be called in by that operation will be realized. The country has been damaged enough already by losing the National debt as circulating and money, and only a bold financier will convert debt calling for currency at maturity into funded debt, to be paid when the country recovers somewhat from the losses suffered in suppressing the rebellion.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CENTRAL LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, January 3, 1867.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle have been larger this week than last week, and generally speaking, the offerings were of a much better quality than for some weeks past. The market was tolerably active, though transactions were restricted somewhat by the extreme views of holders, many of whom, unable to get what they considered a fair price for their cattle, shipped on further east. All the best cattle that were in the pens on Friday and Saturday last were taken for the Allegheny market, so that the market opened with a very light supply, and this, of course, created a demand on the part of drovers, and buyers were compelled to pay an advance of from ¼ to ½ a cent per pound, compared with the sales prices last week. This will be seen by reference to the sales, good cattle sold at from 7 to 7½ gross—one drove of extra brought 7¾@7¾, and common at 3 to 5½. There was one drove of extra Kentucky cattle, the best that has been here for some weeks, and for which we are told 9¼ was offered and refused. While the cattle were considerably below the mean average, for the reason already given, the cattle were much better as regards quality, and were it not for the uncertainty that has characterized the eastern markets for the last few days, shippers, we have no doubt, would have taken all the cattle offered, and paid the advance demanded.

SHEEP.

The market for Sheep owing to an improved demand and a matrix falling off in the arrivals, was much better this week, and on an average prices are from ¼ to ½ cent per pound higher. As will be seen by the following sales, prices ranged all the way from 3.87½ to 5.75 for fair to extra fat mutton sheep. Frank and Pancost 401 head at 5¾. Hedges to Aboott, 5 at 3; Sharp to Deltrich, 177 at 5.60, 179 extra, averaging 100½; Hamilton & Dolbin, 46 at 6.70; Hannan to Deltrich, 90 head, averaging 103¾; 100 at 6. Hanan to same buyer, 177 at 4.20 per head; Auli & Lafferty to same buyer, 60 head at 3.80; and Auli & Lafferty 1,000 at 3.87½; 172 head same kind to Rawl at 3.75. Hesser and Eichman bought some two or three droves but we were unable to learn particulars.

SWINE.

The transactions in this class of stock, although tolerably fair in the aggregate, will not compare favorably with the past two or three weeks, though as the arrivals until yesterday, and to-day were comparatively light, the market has ruled firm and prices were well maintained, ranging from 6¾ to 6¾, over the latter an outside price, and was only realized for a few droves of picked Hogs. Glichrist & Co. report having bought 300 head averaging about 300 lbs., on Wednesday, at 6.70, and 1,000 head the same day from Dodds & Brown. Hedges bought during the same time, about 500 at from 6.30 to 6.50; Imhoff & Co., 300 head at 6.30 to 6.70. Lewis & Co., 200 at 6¾. Sharp, owing to unfavorable reports from New York, the market was dull and buyers were asking for concessions, and few, if any, being willing to pay above 6 to 6¼ for fair to good averages, while on Tuesday and Wednesday, prices ranged from 6¾ to 6¾, showing a material decline.

REPORTED SALES OF CATTLE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 4, 1866.

Smith & Talmage to James Auli & Co; 64 head, weighing 77,900, at 6.20. Huff to Maynes & Co; 65 head, weighing 19,900, at 6.30. Woodruff to Shamberg & Co. 17 head, weighing 17,200, at 5.75. Tanner to John Smith & Co. 15 head, weighing 19,560, at 7¼.

Hill & Baxter to E. Mayers & Co. 17 head, weighing 19,600, at 5¾. O. P. Clark to same buyer, 22 head common cows and heifers, weighing 20,575, at 3¾. Dickinson to same buyer, 15 head, weighing 15,400, at 4¾. Eckert to Mooney 2 head, weighing 1,270. Alsonf to Mooney & Co. 18 head, weighing 19,860, at 5,35; same to same, 15 head, weighing 17,360, at 5,55.

Mitchell to Klemens 49 head, weighing 65,200, at 7¾; same to same, 35 head, weighing 41,450, at 7¾. Brown to Barney Grey 16 head, weighing 19,875, at 6¾; same to same, 34 head prime cattle, weighing 44,800, at 7¼. Lafferty to Deitrich 9 head, weighing 8200, at 6¾. Nelson to Greenwald & Kahn 35 head, weighing 42,475, at 6¾. Miller to Myers & Needy 62 head, weighing 76,200 at 7,60.

Lindsay to Evison 29 head, weighing 29,475, at 6¾. Myers & Needy to Mooney & Co. 38 head, weighing 39,675, at 6¾. Dolan to Monsarde & Co. 35 head, weighing 43,300, at 6,80. Allen to Shamberg & Co. 20 head, weighing 21,-675, at ——. Shamberg to Keim 14 head, weighing 14,425, at 5. Ringwait to Hunchberg 19 head, weighing 19,525, at 5,00.

Lafferty to Toole 21 head, weighing 19,275, at 5,20. Wardle Marks & Trautman 34 head, weighing 40,475, at 7¼. Shamberg to Tobias 18 head, weighing 21,050, at 6,95. Miller to Marks & Trautman 25 head, weighing 27,375, at 6,90. Auli to Smith 16 head good oxen at 6,60.

Martin & Kerwin to John Smith & Co. 42 head of extra Southern Ohio steers at 8¼. Thompson to Mooney & Co. 64 head of nice steers at 7¾, and 36 head fairish steers at ——.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, January 3, 1867.

CRUDE—There was but a single operation reported to-day, and it is hardly deserving of the name, fifty barrels of Smith's Forty oil at 18, packages included. We are cognizant of a negotiation pending for a boat of bulk oil at 18½, providing the seller's wants to deliver it here forthwith—the boat in question being frozen in some distance above the river. There seems to be little or no demand at present either for present or future delivery and it is arguing that there is but little offering. On the spot, quotations for good merchantable oil may be given at 18 to 18½ in bulk—and 18¾ to 19 in packages included.

REFINED—There are no new features in the market for bonded oil worthy of special notice. It is said that there was an inquiry on speculation for several thousand barrels to-day, so much to be delivered each month for eight months, at an advance of one cent for every month, but up to last accounts the order had not been filled, and generally speaking, our refiners are averse to selling in this way. For immediate delivery, we continue to quote, in the absence of sales, at 25, free on board cars here, and 28 to 28½ delivered in Philadelphia. Free oil is dull and neglected, the demand being restricted almost wholly to supplying the immediate wants of the jobbing trade; standard brands are quoted at 43 to 44.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 3.—Flour dull and firm. Wheat light lower, at $2.16@2.17 for No. 1. Corn firm and 1@2c higher; 73@74c for No. 1. Oats firmer and 2@3c higher, at 42c. Provisions active; Mess dull and 25c lower, at $18.75. Live hogs have a downward tendency and 10@15c lower, at $5.90@6.30. Dressed hogs steady at $6.75@7.00.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, January 4, 1867.

There are no new features in the produce markets worthy of special notice. Business still seems to prevail in most departments of trade, and while hopes of a better state of affairs are entertained, as yet, there are no indications of any such desirable event being near at hand.

GROCERIES—The Grocery market is steady and moderately active, there being a fair jobbing demand, and compared with last week, rides have undergone no percentible change. Rio Coffee is quoted at 24, 25¼ to 26 for common to strictly prime. Brown Sugars range from 11c to 13¾ for inferior to prime Porto Rico; Crushed, 16; "A" Coffee, 15; "B" Coffee, 14½. Porto Rico Molasses quoted at 70 to 85, as to quality. Rice, 10¾ to 11 for Carolina. Syrups range all the way from 70 to $1,25—the outside figure only for fancy brands.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and unchanged; sale of 1 car No. 2 Winter at $2,53. Oats quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote at 45 to 50, on track, and 55 to 60 for small lots, in store. Corn is offered at 75 for prime Ear, and the supply is in excess of the demand. Rye is dull but unchanged; may be quoted at $1,20 for Western, and $1,25 for prime Ohio and Penna. There is but little inquiry for Barley, and we quote nominally at 80c to 90c for Spring last.

FLOUR—Is firm and moderately active, but prices are without quotable change. We quote at $12,25 to $12,50 for good to choice Spring Wheat; $13 to $14 for Winter Wheat, and $15 to $17 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is selling at $8 to $9. Buckwheat Flour is dull at $4 per cwt.

APPLES—In steady demand but unchanged —we have regular sales reported at $3,50 to $4 per bbl, as to quality.

POTATOES—There is no improvement to note in the demand, and the market is dull and neglected, and prices are nominal at 90c, for prime Peach Blows, in store.

HAY—Is dull with continued liberal receipts and the supply is considerably in excess of the demand. Sales of car loads prime baled reported at $25.

BUTTER—Is dull and neglected, and the supply in this market is large for the season, and the receipts continue liberal. Prime Roll may be quoted at 30 to 32.

EGGS—In good supply and very dull but unchanged. Fresh packed being held at 30.

DRIED FRUIT—Is quiet and unchanged—small sales at 10 for Apples, 16 to 20 for Peaches—quarters and halves.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial Matters.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Money fairly active, at 7 per cent. Sterling firm and quiet, at 9½@9¾. Gold decidedly higher, opening at 1.32¾, and closing at 1.33, and closing at 1.33, seasonments buoyant. Freights to Liverpool dull and declining. Coupons of '81, 107¾@108; Registered Sixes of '62, 105¼@106; Coupons of '65, 105¾@106¾; 10-40's, 99¾@100. Stocks firm; Ohio Certificates, 99@99¾; New York Central, 91¾; Erie, 67¾@67¾; Illinois Central, 113¼@113¾; Pittsburgh, 89¾; Toledo, 95¾@95¾; Rock Island, 103¾; Fort Wayne, 105; Northwestern, 46¾; Michigan Southern, 81¾; Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred, 68; Chicago and Alton, preferred, 111; Pacific Mail, 215; Missouri Sixes, 99¾; Tennessee Sixes, 75. Mining stocks active. Quicksilver, $17. Lacrosse, $120; Rocky Mountains, $315; Smith and Parmelee, $815.

The Commercial says: The Money market is unchanged, and applications for loans are not active; discounts quiet, and a decline in the rate for call loans anticipated. Sterling firm, at 109¾. Government Stocks firm; there is a disposition among some foreign bankers to buy old Five-twenties upon the supposition that gold will advance. Railroad bonds irregular, with some irregularity in prices. Gold steady. At auction sale of Coal prices were lower, viz: Steamer, lump, 27½@28c; grate, 26½@26½c; Egg, 26½@27c; Stove, 25½@26c; Chestnut, 26@26½c.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Cotton is fully 3c higher, closing at 35½c for uplands, and 36½c for New Orleans—middling. Flour is 10@15c higher, at $10,85@12 35 for extra State, $11,35@12,30 for round hoop Ohio, and $12,85 for trade brands. Wheat is a shade firmer and in fair western in store, and 18@15c afloat, closing with an upward tendency. Oats is better, at 82@83c for Western. Barley is dull and unchanged. Coffee quiet. Sugar steady. Molasses is in moderate request at 31½@33c for Orleans. Rice is dull. Pork heavy, in fair demand, at $.0,25@21,37 for new, closing at $19,50 cash. Bacon dull. Dressed hogs lower, at 8@8¼c for western. Cut meats dull at 9@10c for shoulders, and 16@16½c for hams. Lard unchanged. Butter, 15@35c for Ohio.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 3.—Cotton stiffer; sales 10,000 bales; low middling, 31½@32½; middling, the outside figure, 34@34½. Receipts, 6,000 bales. Sugar in good demand; common, 8½@8¾c; prime to choice, 9¼@9¾c. Flour firm; superfine, $11,50; extra, $12,00@13,00. Corn in good demand at $1,05@1,10. Oats is higher; 80@82c. Hay quiet at $1,20@1,25. Pork higher; $22,50@23. Bacon; shoulders, 12½c; sides, 12¼@13½c. Lard quiet at 12¼@13c. Gold, 32¾. Bank Sterling, 44. New York Exchange, ¼@¾ discount. Freights—New York, ¾c by sail, and 1½c by steam.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Beeves market rather firmer, but the active sales are in still too much poultry in the market, and there can scarcely be any improvement next week. Sixteen cts is the highest figure paid, and the bulk of sales are dull, with small sales as high as 15½c for good lambs. Swine are steady at 7½c for prime corn fed York.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 3.—Sales of fifty hogsheads of tobacco at full rates. Superfine flour 9½. Red wheat, No. 2 $2,85. Corn in bulk 90, sacked 95. Oats 65@66. Low Middling cotton 30½@30. Land 12; shoulders 8¼ for packed. Clear sides 11c. New Orleans Sugar advanced ½@¾c. New whisky nominal at 35.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Dry goods opened better with an improved feeling; prices firm. Standard Sheetings, 22. Prints selling slowly. Woolens and cottonades unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—Flour firmer at $12,50 @14,00 for Ohio and Pennsylvania. Wheat unchanged. Corn dull. Oats 57@58c. Provisions dull and unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 3.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and heavy at $2,18 for No 1, and $1,97@$1,99 for No 2. Corn firm, at 84c for old No 1. Oats steady at 46c.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Jan 3.—Flour and Wheat quiet, extra nominal. Oats—No. 2 Chicago about 50c. Dressed Hogs dull at 7½@8c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. January 3—3 engines, Shipton & Wallace; 2 cars meat, F Sellers & co; 200 bbls flour, owner; 1 car wheat, Kell & Ritchart; 1 car hay W D Patterson; 10 kegs pearl barley, Little, Baird & Patton; 1 car oats, H Lafferty; 100 barrels flour, Shomaker & Lang; 100 do do, Kirkpatrick & Herron; 100 do do, Pettit & Newlin; 1 car meat, Jones & Bro; 1 car hay, Mooney; 100 bbls flour, J Gardiner; 1 car wheat, Hitchcock, McCreey & co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—Hanging hinges, Lorings & Snowden; 1 car lumber, 3 cases spokes, Mair & Davidson; 17 sacks tobacco, 4 sacks scraps, A Hoovelor; 20 green hides, Geo E Anderson; 2 cars hides, Brown & co; 6 dressed hogs, McCullough, Smith & co; 4 do do, Fetzer & Armstrong; 55 bbls oil, Johnson & Payne; lot scrap iron, A Comerford; 4 bbls oil, Hallerbeck & co; 3 do do, J W Mouckes; 4 sks nuts, 2 do rags, D H Houston; 4 cks ware, F & E Jaeger.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R. January 3—1 dressed hogs, J Hanley; 2 bbls lard, Wm Smith; 11 bbls apples, W J Meek; 1 bx boots, J C Klimble; 1 bbl butter, Graff & Reitler; 1 roll leather, H Childes; 2 half barrels butter, M W Rankin; 192 sks barley, Fetzer & Armstrong; 3 bbls scrap iron, Lewis, Bailey & co; 46 sacks barley, Mesmor, Marper & Hood; 1 bx mdse, Sturgeon & Bro; 77 sks barley, Fred Shields; 34 do do, Franhsem & co; 5 bales wadding, McCandless & co; 41 caddies tobacco, J Grier & son; 20 bdls paper, Pittsburgh Paper Company.

ALLEGHENY STATION, January 3—1 car corn in 150 rye and oats, Kennedy & Lothrop; 27 sks barley, E F Scott; 50 do corn, W Johnston; 10 doz brooms, Hahn & Riddle; 21 sks cornmeal, Kidd; 1 car corn, A Taylor; 1 car shavers, J Logan; 1 car barley, Smith & co; 1 car hay, S C McMasters; 3 bbls dry apples, Owens & Kennedy; 10 bxs candles, Beckfield & Niehouse.

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de8

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RIVER NEWS.

The weather moderated slightly yesterday, but it was again cold last night, and the indications at present are not very favorable for an early resumption of navigation.

The Kate Robinson and Loondas are receiving freight for New Orleans, as are also the Kate Putnam and Glendale for St. Louis.

The towboats Grand Lake, Yankee, and Alps, from New Orleans, passed Memphis Saturday last.

We have already announced the destruction by fire of the steamer Fashion, which occurred Thursday evening, in Mr. Lobdell's store, on the Mississippi river. Three ladies and eight other cabin passengers are known to have been lost, besides a number of others, principally deck passengers and crew. She had on board 2,800 bales of cotton, all of which was lost. The Fashion was owned by Mr. Mansfield, of New Orleans, her commander, Capt. Pratt. She was valued at $80,000, and insured in New Orleans and New York offices for $50,000. She was a good boat and very popular with the people along the coast. Captain Pratt put $30 000 worth of repairs on her last spring.

The steamers Tennessee and Cumberland will be sold on the 5th day of January, 1867, at Cairo, Illinois, by the sheriff of Alexander county, Illinois, by virtue of an order of the Court of January the steamer Nevada.

We find the following article in regard to "causes of boiler explosions," in a late issue of the Louisville *Courier*:

One of the many causes of trouble and disaster to our Western high-pressure steamers in the navigation of these waters, is the artificial resorted to to increase or keep up steam and retain heat. Another cause is attributable to the fact that the boilers now almost universally and exclusively use coal for fuel instead of wood as heretofore, or rather part wood and part coal. It is only a few years since the almost invariable usage was to fill the furnaces about two-thirds full of wood and then throw a shovel full or two of coal upon the burning wood. The usual practice is to burn all coal and no wood, with the furnaces shallow, bringing the coal almost in contact with the crown sheet. Hence the bridge walls, grate bars, and often boilers are burned or melted like wax.

To this latter fault of fire in the shallow furnaces the "blowers," as they are designated, are resorted to, and the heat becomes so intense almost welding heat, all concentrated in a few points, and it is only when the fire is heavy it is very apt, if not certain, to burn, or melt, and the boatmen are now continually practicing at loading.

This was especially the case in the adoption of the tubular boilers in place of the old-fashioned two-flue boilers. The heat was too great, defective, and blowers and steam escapement in the chimneys, was resorted to in order to increase the draft. The result was apparent to all in the end, though only a few good practical boatmen were opposed to these changes from their first introduction, and who foretold the failure. Drafts never manufactured could not long sustain the fiery ordeal, and the tubular boilers were at length discarded.

Now that the tubular boilers are dispersed with, the next best move will be to make it a part of the duty of the inspectors to test, or prove, all boiler iron before it is made into boilers. Then discard the blowers, and escapement of steam in the chimneys, or else we will soon hear of more steamb at explosions. The use of coal instead of wood is from the scarcity and high price of the latter, and from the fact that coal is more readily obtained, is abundant, and cheaper.

When the tubular boiler was introduced the Messrs. Neal, of the Indiana, predicted he results that have followed, and when building he Indiana they refused to allow the tubular double flued boilers. Now, they have at an immense expense made another step for ward in adopting the low pressure machinery on their new boat, the low pressure Richmond. She will be out in a few weeks.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE SELECT AND COMMON COUNCILS, OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH:

In compliance with the ordinance of Councils, passed October 27th, A. D., 1862, I have the honor to submit the following report of the general business of the city during the past year:

I assumed the duties of the Solicitor's office on the first day of February, A. D. 1866. My predecessor left a large list of claims in the settlement of all matters in which the city was interested, and I found but few cases remaining open which it was possible to settle. There are a number of old cases which are open upon our dockets, dating back as far as 1846, but they are principally cases of claims against the city, which the plaintiffs seem to have forgotten, and which it is not the interest of the city to revive. There were also a large number of cases arising out of claims for assessments of grading and paving under the general act of May 16th, A. D. 1857. Every possible effort has been made for their collection, and in the report of the Solicitor for 1865, he recommended that the costs be paid and the cases discontinued. They were referred to their claims for costs, which were referred to the Finance Committee with power to act. In conjunction with the Finance Committee, effected a compromise of the claims, and the same were paid and assigned to the city. The claims amounted to $2,300, in addition to the costs. Seeker fees. The amount paid was $1,883 95. There is still an unsettled balance of $87 72 still due to James L. Graham. Mr. John W. Riddle's claim for docket fee was settled by the payment of $50. Mr. Foster's claim is still unsettled. Messrs. White and Sagin released all claims against them. I thought it best not to discontinue the cases on the docket, as some of the claims might yet be made, but no money has been received on this account during the year, and these cases may be regarded as settled.

The whole amount collected under the act of 1857 was $4,200 00, and the whole loss does not exceed $1,000. Some of these claims were lost by Sheriff's sale, which divested the liens; others by mistakes in the assessments. In view of the fact of the large amount to be collected, and the number of persons by whom it was payable, it is remarkable that the loss should be so small. The whole amount of costs unpaid is partly due to the lost claims but principally to the fact that in many cases the claims had been settled by the taxpayer after the books had been placed in the Solicitor's hands for collection, and before suit brought, and in other cases were paid to the City Treasurer without payment of costs. A complete list of these cases was given in the report of the Solicitor for the year 1864, and need not here be repeated.

Of claims for grading and paving and opening streets, and for damage by change of grade of streets, I have collected the following sums:

Congress street, grading and paving	$4 85
Crawford street, sewer	286 27
Centre avenue, sidewalk	10 00
Canal street, grading and paving	3 579 28
Tannehill lane, grading	2 632 70
Tannehill lane, paving	60 00
Penn street, grading and paving	611 42
Pasture lane, grading and paving	79 02
Magee street, grading and paving	61 81
Penn street, grading and paving	1,150 00
Townsend street, grading and paving	915 90
Penn's avenue, sidewalk	172 72
Penn's avenue, grading & paving	2,262 89
Penn's avenue, grading and paving	412 16
Fulton street, sidewalk	68 55
Morton street, grading and paving	5,423 58
Bedford street, widening	5,477 14
Bluff and Ross streets, damages	6,688 82
Same grading and paving	72 24
Shingliss street, street, extension	150 00
Total	$49,286 99

In addition to the above amount of money collected there was a claim for grading and paving Keating's alley amounting to $1,474 84 with interest, assessed against the property of Joseph Keating and a settlement agreed on for the same property for widening of Sanford street, amounting to $975. Judgment was obtained, December the former claim and the property sold. I thought it my duty to bid the property to the amount of the claim, and it was struck down to me for the sum of $2,000. As the property was believed to be worth more than the liens, the Finance Committee authorized me to give Mr. Keating an opportunity to redeem his property, if he chooses to do so within a reasonable time; this claim has not yet been adjusted. It will probably be necessary for me soon again to call your attention to this matter. There was another assessment for grading and paving Keating's alley, against the property of Judge Mellon, amounting to $328, with interest. Judgment was obtained, and the property sold at the same time, and struck down to me at the sum of $190. Exceptions were filed to this sale, but overruled by the Court. It will be necessary to make some arrangements in regard to the title sale, to which I will call the attention of Councils specially. These are the only cases in which I have been compelled to proceed to execution and sale, for no money collected by me, though in some cases the claims were collected and paid only after judgment had been obtained by the Solicitor of the Court. The following assessments remain unpaid:

James Keen's heirs, Poplar alley, grading and paving	$ 17 89
John Dunlo, Second street, re-paving	22 84
J. M. Fass, Henry street, sidewalk	83 00
Wm Black, Leighton street, grading and paving	39 93
M. Harper, Congress street, grading and paving	39 93
Kennedy, Crawford street, sewer	1 52 00
Unknown owner, Crawford st., sewer	1 52 00
James O'Bryen, Centre avenue, widening	7 50
Mrs. Carr, Tannehill, grading	335 75
Mrs. Carr, Tannehill, paving	239 94
Wm. Carr, Penn street, grading and paving	1,047 69
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, Exchange alley, grading and paving	27 11
C. Magee, Pennsylvania avenue extension, grading and paving	82 04
Oakland Railway Company, Pennsylvania avenue extension, grading and paving	250 02
Edward Boyle, Keating's alley, grading and paving	16 51
Wm. Ward, Centre avenue, sidewalk	85 68
Robert Robb, Bedford street	192 09
Daniel Robb, Bedford street	36 00
James and Peter Brown, Bedford st	34 50
John Schench, Bedford street	20 00
City of Pittsburgh, Bedford street	709 35
Thomas Jones, Bedford street	183 25
Mrs. John Farrle, Bedford street	10 00
Mrs. Mary McBride, Bedford street	7 50
Mrs. Quinn, Bedford street	7 50
Heirs of Thomas Bell, Bedford street	111 81
John McLenner, Bedford street	111 81
Thomas Harbin, Bedford street	79 12
Edward Boyle, Bedford street	61 81
Methodist Burial Ground, Bedford st	525 09
Mrs Beastings, Bedford street	7 24
John Bestford, Bedford street	29 00
Mrs. Whitney, Bedford street	5 00
Mrs. Coyle, Bedford street	5 00
Of the above assessments that against Will Black, Congress street, $96,85, was lost by a Sheriff's sale, which took place before the claim was placed in the hands of the Solicitor, and the one against M. Harper, $39,93 through a mistake in the assessment, the amount has been paid to the contractor, and they may be considered settled.	
The claim against William Carr, Penn street, $1,047 69, has been contested by him. The case was tried in November last, and a judgement entered in favor of the city, subject to the opinion of the Court upon a question of law reserved. The claim is filed in part for the expense of repairs to his vault, which the claims cannot be collected under the act of assembly. The case has not yet been decided. The claim against William Ward, for paving sidewalk on Fulton street, $55,68, is also contested. He alleges that the pavement was destroyed by the negligence of the city. The case is now upon the trial list and will soon be reached. All other claims are in course of adjustment and will soon be collected.	

There are still uncollected of the assessments for damages by change of grade of High and Ross streets, forty claims, but they are now being paid, and will be collected within a short time. The county of Allegheny was assessed upon Court-house grounds $2,000.00, which they refuse to pay, on the ground that their property is not subject to taxation. I will have the case brought to trial as soon as possible, and do not doubt their inability to pay the claim.

There are a number of claims for grading and paving Ross streets, but all of these have been paid except those against persons who are entitled to damages by change of grade of the same street. I have arranged to settle these claims by offsetting them against the damages in order to avoid trouble to the parties. There are also two claims against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of $18,72 and $55,97, which will be paid as soon as warrants can be obtained from Philadelphia.

Assessments for grading and paving Arch street, and Beach alley, and for extending Shingiss street, have, within a few days, been placed in my hands for collection, but time has not allowed for the same to have expired. In the matter of the extension of Shingiss street, E. W. H. Schenley and wife appealed from the assessment upon their lots by Councils. After an investigation of the case through an auditor, the Court modified the assessment of benefit, and ordered the same to be collected as modified. An appeal was taken by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from the assessment of a sewer in Penn's avenue, and the finding of viewers was confirmed by the Court, and is now in the hands of the Treasurer for collection. Appeals were taken by Mrs. Rebecca Arthur and L. Ennis from the report of viewers in the matter of the opening of Webster and Roberts streets, seventh ward. By C. Magee and others in the matter of widening of Webster street in the Third ward, and the widening of Gibson street in the Eighth ward. These cases are still pending in Court.

A suit was brought by Wm. Finch to recover the contract price of grading and paving Smith street from the city, nothing having been done towards the collection of the money from the property owners. It is alleged by persons owning property that the amount of work done was greater than that which was done. The claims were never placed in my hands for collection. I was informed by the City Regulator that the acted under instructions from the Street Committee in neglecting to have the claims presented for payment. I have not been further advised as to what has been done in the matter.

In 1864 a breakage occurred in the State sewer on Pennsylvania avenue. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company refused to pay for the damage. Mr. White advised the Street Commissioners that the city would be liable for continuing to use the sewer, and ordered it therefore repair it. The costs of repairs have been demanded of the Railroad company, but they have always refused to pay, and no money has been brought for their recovery, which is still pending.

During the past year the Controller has collected nearly the full amount of the tax duplicate of the city, with what success his report will show. Nearly all the judgments against delinquents have been collected, and but few settlements have been made to compromise the remainder. But two suits have been brought against the city during the year, one by Charles Mellon for $250, and the other by Charles Mellon for $——. Judgments have not been obtained and cannot now be until May next. It is hoped that these persons will be induced to accept the very favorable terms offered by the city, which nearly all other bona holders have already acceded to.

Three suits have been brought by returned soldiers for exemption from County bounty, under the act of May 1st, A. D. 1865. In one of the cases, "Cassidy vs. the city," I made a case stated in the form of an issue, which the Supreme Court decided the city "pro forma," in order that we might have the opinion of the Supreme Court upon the question involved. The case was argued in November last, but has not yet been decided. This is an important matter, as the claims against the city under the act of 1865 amount to nearly $100,000.

In 1855 Frederick Brain brought a suit against the city, in which he claimed $3,000 for damages by the change of grade of Penn street sewer. It appeared at the trial that the breakage was in an attachment made by the Irish heirs. We defended on the ground that the principle established that the city is not responsible for defects in attachments to public sewers.

At the October and November term of the Supreme Court, in 1865, the case of "The City vs. the First National Bank" was argued. The case involved the question of the right of National banks to taxation for city purposes. The Court did not decide the case, but ordered a re-argument at Philadelphia, January 25th, A. D. 1867.

During the year two indictments were found for the erection of wooden buildings, one against Rachel Eichbaum, the other against Lafferty. These cases arose out of the rebuilding of fences on Prospect street, which had been burned down. The jury found that the building merely amounted to repairs, and acquitted the defendants. There were several informations made against parties for the erection of wooden buildings. One case was tried and the question of the right to erect such buildings raised. The Court held that under the act of Assembly the city had no power to prohibit the erection of such buildings, because they are not wooden buildings within the meaning of the act. The cases of a similar character were then discontinued. In this case the question was also raised as to the right to insist in the Quarter